

Weather

LOCAL—Fair; widely scattered thundershowers in the afternoon. Continued warm.
Eastern New York State—Fair; continued warm. Widely scattered thundershowers in the afternoon.

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BLAST NAZIS IN VAST AIR OFFENSIVE

U. S. Planes Will Wreck Hitler, Hopkins Says

Promises Aircraft 'By the Thousands' to British

LONDON, July 27 (UP).—Harry L. Hopkins, administrator of President Roosevelt's lease-lend program, told the British people tonight that American-made planes "by the thousands" will heap inescapable devastation upon Adolf Hitler's war industries in attacks of mounting fury.

Speaking by radio at 9:15 P. M. (3:15 P. M. EDT) as he prepared to return to the United States, Hopkins told his British listeners that he was "confident" American production will be fully able to meet Britain's vital war needs.

"Tonight British and American warships are patrolling in parallel lanes on the sea with only one object in view—to guard the world's lifeline," Hopkins said.

THOUSANDS OF PLANES
Summarizing the vast extent of United States aid which already has reached Britain's fighting forces, Hopkins said that "during the past several months airplanes now numbering in the thousands, made in American factories, have been flown or shipped across the Atlantic."

"These range from the largest bombers to the fastest fighters," he said.

"A vast program for building thousands of these giants of the air is far advanced and Hitler will not be able to move his factories far enough eastward to escape their devastating powers of destruction."

"America already has sent several hundred tanks throughout the empire and many more are on their way," Hopkins said. "Ocean-going ships, many of them oil tankers, have been transferred to Britain. The greatest merchant ship-building program ever undertaken is in progress in the United States."

Hopkins, who has conferred in London on United States lease-lend aid not only with British officials but members of a Soviet Military Mission now in Washington, said he was returning to Washington soon to inform President Roosevelt of Britain's urgent war needs.

FOOD, TOO
In addition to the vast amount of war weapons, Hopkins said, the United States will never allow Britain to go hungry.

"During the next 12 months huge quantities of cheese, pork, eggs, canned salmon, raisins, evaporated milk and concentrated fruit juices will arrive," he said. "Thousands of miscellaneous articles, all important to Britain's war effort, are being produced and exported from the United States."

The President's confident and Lease-Lend Administrator stressed the fact that the United States is rendering more war aid-service to Britain in her struggle against Hitlerism.

"I did not come from America alone," he said; "I came in a bomber and with me were 20 other bombers made in America. These airplanes tonight may be dropping bombs on Berlin, Hamburg or Berlin—helping safeguard our common heritage."

200 German Soldiers Die In Train Crash

MOSCOW, July 27 (UP).—A Soviet war communiqué reported tonight that more than 200 German soldiers were killed and wounded in an accident near Warsaw when a supply train traveling at full speed crashed into the rear of a troop train.

Traffic on the railroad line was suspended and Gestapo agents arrested many railroad workers, the communiqué asserted.

Serb Communists Active, Berlin Admits

BERLIN, July 27 (UP).—A Belgrade dispatch of the official DNB News Agency said today that "Communist elements" in the Belgrade region of Yugoslavia on Thursday night carried out new acts of sabotage.

The War In the East

(THE THIRTY-FIFTH DAY)

By a Veteran Commander

The news of the destruction of the Eighth Panzer Division and of two German infantry divisions during the last 72 hours of fighting seems to confirm our yesterday's assertion that the apex of the German wedge pointed toward Moscow is being chopped off. It is reasonable to assume that the Germans in sending an advance column in the important and very spectacular Moscow direction, used at least an entire panzer division, or even more.

The length of a mechanized division moving in a single column is 30-35 miles. Thus its length alone, after leaving Smolensk, would have carried it more than half way to Dorogobuzh. It is quite possible that it was that very Eighth Division which was destroyed. Immediately following this (probably) two supporting infantry divisions (either motorized or on "makeshift wheels" or as they sometimes are called "beer-truck divisions") were set upon from the shoulders of the salient and decimated.

In conjunction with the failure of the renewed air raids on Moscow all this seems to warrant our calling the Moscow push definitely (even if temporarily) stuck.

(Continued on Page 4)

Supporters of Ethiopia March Against Hitlerism

Aid to USSR, Britain, China, Death to Fascism, Demanded by Negro and White Paraders

By Eugene Gordon

The third annual convention of the Ethiopian World Federation came to a close yesterday afternoon in one of the most brilliant demonstrations for freedom of the oppressed that the Harlem community has witnessed for years. From the silent dignity of the leading contingents, representing various lodges of the Federation, to the chanting formations representing the National Negro Congress, the International Workers Order, and other organizations, bringing up the rear, there was clearly a united front against Hitlerism and Hitlerism at home and abroad.

The parade began as scheduled at 142nd St. and Bradhurst Ave. at 2 P. M., headed by leaders of the Ethiopian World Federation with their banners and flags. Most of the paraders wore the uniforms of their lodges, dark blue, with Sam Browne belts, and white, with the Ethiopian national colors draped across the chest as a sash. Here and there two persons carried a life-size portrait of the Ethiopian emperor, Haile Selassie.

(Continued on Page 2)

Electricians Meet Today On Eve Of Walkout

8,000 in Local 3 Set to Strike Against Edison Tomorrow

Eight thousand AFL electrical workers get final strike instructions at a meeting at Manhattan Center at 6 P. M. today on the eve of the citywide general strike that Local 3 of the international union is scheduled to begin at 8 A. M. tomorrow.

The strike has the official support of the city building trades council with 23 craft unions.

More than 150,000 workers will be affected on a billion dollars worth of construction as a result of sympathetic action by mechanics and laborers in other trades.

The State Mediation Board is entering the strike picture today at a joint meeting with officials of Local 3.

Harry Van Arsdale, business manager of the union, said that he welcomed mediation efforts but had little hope that the strike would be averted overnight after the Consolidated Edison Company had refused to deal with the union for 18 months.

"It seems a little silly," said Van Arsdale, "to expect the Edison people to suffer from a sudden attack of common sense."

Company unionism and lower wages are behind the dispute with the Edison company. The firm pays its company union workers \$1 an hour on the power house construction job at First Ave. and 39th St., instead of the \$2 an hour rate received by Local 3 members.

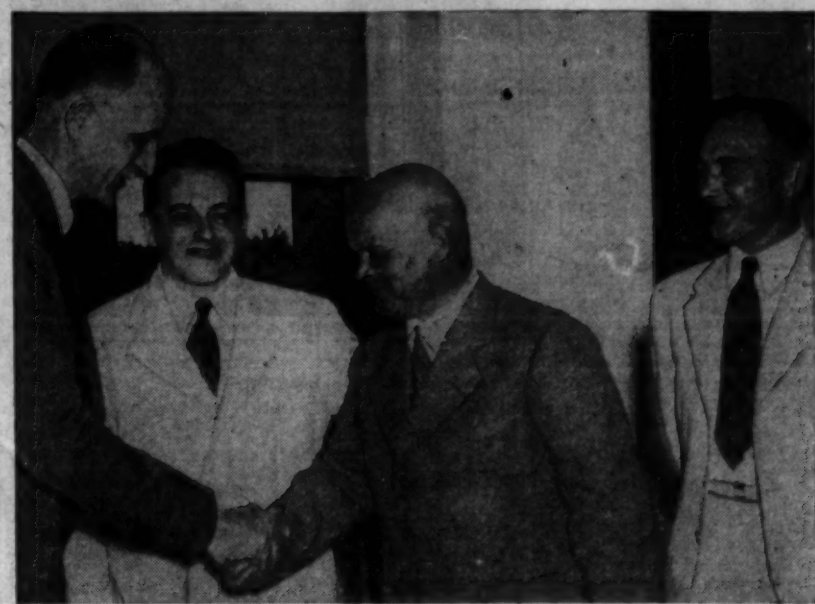
Sixty-five hundred electrical construction men and 1,500 maintenance men have been summoned to the Manhattan Center meeting by post cards. Loud speakers will take care of the overflow crowd.

Bursting Water Main Floods Subway

Home-bound subway riders were trapped underground when a 48-inch water main burst early last night at 125th St. and Lexington Ave. It was necessary to shut off all power to prevent a short circuit.

The force of the exploding water main tore up pavement for 100 square feet, disrupting traffic at one of the city's busiest corners, the Tri-Borough Bridge being near by. Crowds at Yankee Stadium were warned over the public address system to seek other means of transportation.

The Water Supply, Gas and Electricity Dept., assisted by police and firemen, diverted the flood toward Third Ave., finally checking it almost completely.



Soviet Military Mission, headed by Lieut. Gen. Filip Golikov, was greeted by Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles in Washington Saturday. Above Lieut. Gen. Golikov, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Red Army and head of the special Soviet military mission to the U. S. is shown as he shook hands with Welles. Onlookers are Constantine Osmansky (center), Soviet Ambassador to U. S. and General Alexander Repin, Red Air Fleet expert and one of the members of the mission.

Hill Predicts Passage of Draftee Bill

Measure Will Come to Senate Floor Wednesday

WASHINGTON, July 27 (UP).—Senator Lister Hill, Alabama Democrat, said the Administration measure extending the army service of draftees for an additional year, would pass by a comfortable majority.

The service extension measure comes on the floor Wednesday or Thursday, said Hill. He will pilot it through the Senate.

Chairman Andrew J. May, Kentucky Democrat, of the House Military Affairs Committee, declared that a similar resolution will be brought before his branch of Congress.

REVENUE ACT

May said the House would be unable to consider the proposal until the new \$3,529,200,000 (B) tax bill—largest revenue measure in the nation's history—is disposed of, probably the end of the week.

The tax bill will be brought up on Tuesday under a rule designed to assure a vote within three days. The Senate Finance Committee has arranged to start hearings on the gigantic measure on Monday, Aug. 4, and acting chairman Walter F. George, D. Ga., predicts that they will be completed within 10 days or two weeks.

If this schedule is followed, the revenue act likely will be on the statute books by the end of August.

U. S. to Issue 'Delayed Birth Certificates'

Will Open Opportunities For Jobs With Proof of Citizenship

WASHINGTON, July 27 (UP).—Three Federal agencies tonight announced a joint plan to obtain state cooperation in breaking an employment bottleneck which has prevented millions of native-born Americans from working in defense plants because they cannot produce proof of citizenship.

The War, Navy and Commerce Departments opened a drive to obtain immediate adoption by all 48 states of a proposal providing for the issuance of "delayed birth certificates" to all qualified persons. Evidence of the urgent need for such action was disclosed when the Census Bureau reported that approximately 60,000,000 Americans born in this country were unable to produce proof of citizenship.

Under the proposed plan, persons who have been denied employment in defense plants or who are in danger of losing their jobs because of lack of citizenship proof can write to the State Vital Statistics Bureau or other designated agency to obtain the "delayed birth certificate."

Japanese Troops Enter Indo-China

Occupation Gets Under Way as Military Trucks Rumble into Saigon; Others Go to Thailand Border

SAIGON, French Indo-China, July 27 (UP).—Japanese military trucks rumbled through the streets today, bearing witness that the Japanese occupation had begun.

Approximately 100 members of the Japanese Mission already were quartered at the Continental Hotel. All wore military uniforms with arm-bands bearing the insignia of the Rising Sun. Throngs of curious French and Chinese gathered throughout the day outside the hotel.

The troops were said to have disembarked at various unspecified ports of Cambodia province. The occupation was expected to be in full progress by Tuesday.

The Dutch air service between Saigon and Singapore was suspended, indefinitely, further cutting off Indo-China from the rest of the world.

Japanese headquarters were established at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building.

ON THAILAND BORDER
Japanese forces have started moving into French military positions in Cambodia on the borders of Thailand, according to unconfirmed reports here tonight.

Tokio and Shanghai have intimated that Japanese moves in Thailand, where Britain and the United States recently have been active, may be expected as soon as Japan's control of Indo-China is completed. From bases in Thailand the Japanese would be able easily to strike northward to cut Nationalist China's Burma Road munitions route—chief artery over which United States military supplies are reaching Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's armies—near the British-Burmese border.

"Enormous flames illuminated the entire territory, clearly indicating the nature of the premises," it was stated.

"Nevertheless the German fliers released three explosives, one directed at the hotel."

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All U. S. S. R. 'Turns Out' To Smash Nazi Foe

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, July 27.—In an unprecedented upsurge of the rural population of the USSR, a bumper harvest is being gathered in record time with tens of thousands of women and girls replacing men fighting at the front.

At the same time Soviet scientists, applying Stakhanovite methods to their creative work, are vastly increasing industrial production by new devices and inventions.

In the Crimea hundreds of collective farms have already completed their grain harvest far ahead of schedule.

In Dnepropetrovsk in the Ukraine the entire population is aiding in the harvest.

In the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic 33,000 women have been trained as tractor drivers. In the Voronezh region alone more than 5,000 women have become combine operators and tractor drivers.

Students, school children, teachers, wives of workers and office employees are working side by side with collective farmers.

Red Airmen Strike From Finn Gulf To Danube

Planes Smash Air Bases, Oil Centers and Transport Ships

MOSCOW, July 27 (UP).—The Soviet air force, claiming full superiority over the Luftwaffe, today reported a smashing aerial offensive reaching from the Gulf of Finland to the Danube that wrecked German air bases, oil centers and transport ships.

The air force, supporting a stonewall Red Army stand on the Moscow and Kiev fronts, has heaped new damage on German rear-line communica-

4,000 SLAIN IN ROUT OF NAZI DIVISION

MOSCOW, July 27 (UP).—The official Soviet communiqué tonight reports destruction of a German infantry division after a two-day battle at an unspecified place in which 4,000 Germans were killed and 3,570 wounded.

Soviet tanks plunging headlong into the Nazi lines mowed the Germans down at point-blank range and Red infantrymen swarmed against the enemy in the final assault, the communiqué said. Remnants of the division fled, leaving large amounts of material and many prisoners, it was said.

tions and, cooperating with the Soviet fleet, scored another naval triumph in the Baltic Sea, it was announced today.

A joint ship and plane attack in the Baltic Saturday sank five German war vessels and oil transports and put a Nazi patrol ship out of action, a communiqué covering Sunday's operations reported.

Two German destroyers and a submarine were the war craft sunk, it was announced. While no details were given, it seemed probable the destroyers and submarines were escorting a convoy when the attack was made.

FOIL NAZI PLANS

Earlier a spokesman claimed the government had "foiled" German plans to seize key airports around Moscow, presumably with airborne troops, and use them for a systematic and thorough destruction of the Soviet capital.

The communiqué issued early today reported heavy fighting throughout Sunday on the battlefields protecting Moscow and Kiev where the Red Army has been beating back German assaults for days.

Battles raged near Nevel and Smolensk on the central front and Zhitomir, 80 miles west of Kiev on the Ukrainian front, it was announced.

There was no reference to the situation around Leningrad, strategic northern industrial metropolis, but the communiqué said "No important engagements" occurred anywhere except at Nevel, Smolensk and Zhitomir.

Striking with incessant fury, the Soviet Air Force was said to have rained blow after blow on German troop concentrations and airdromes behind the front lines.

On Saturday, it was reported, 104 German planes were destroyed, most of them while grounded on German

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The Ethiopian World Federation yesterday ended its third annual five-day demonstration throughout the principal streets of the Harlem community. A number of mass organizations were represented with banners and placards calling for aid to Ethiopia's allies, the Soviet Union, Britain and China, in the fight to smash Hitler and Hitlerism.

Moscow Beats Off Fifth Nazi Air Raid; Damage Slight

Few Raiders Get Through Defenses

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)
MOSCOW, July 27.—Only six or seven planes out of a mass formation of more than 100 Nazi bombers succeeded in penetrating this city's anti-aircraft defenses in another bombing attempt last night, it was reported today.

Six Nazi raiders were brought down with no losses of Soviet planes.

A few fires were caused by incendiary bombs, but were quickly extinguished. Some persons were killed and wounded, the report said.

DAY RAIDS FLOP

It was also announced today that recent attempts by the Nazis to conduct day-time reconnaissance flights over Moscow resulted in the loss of every plane that appeared.

The official communiqué on last night's raid said:

"On the night of July 26 to 27 about 100 German planes in several waves attempted to effect a mass raid on Moscow.

"Anti-aircraft barrage fire and protective detachments of night fighters dispersed the enemy planes, preventing them from reaching Moscow.

"Enemy planes dropped their bombs in a disorderly way far from the city.

"Not more than five to seven planes penetrated to the capital. Military and industrial objectives suffered no damage. Fires broke out in several dwelling houses and one school but were quickly extinguished by fire brigades and the population.

"There were people killed and injured.

"According to preliminary data six German planes were brought down. Our air force suffered no losses."

It was reported today that on July 25 at 9:15 A. M. two planes flying in the direction of Moscow were brought down by Soviet fighters.

One of the planes, a Heinkel-III, was attacked on its flank so suddenly by a Soviet speed plane that it had no time to offer combat, but was sent crashing with its engines still running.

The Heinkel was apparently on a reconnaissance flight and carried no bombs.

About 20 miles west of the city a second plane, a Junkers-88, also on a reconnaissance flight, was intercepted at a tremendous altitude by a Soviet fighter.

The crew of this plane sought to avoid battle and turned back, but was riddled by a blast of fire from the Soviet plane.

The Junkers landed in a forest. Two of its crew were killed and two were injured.

BAG A COLONEL

One of those dead was found to be a colonel.

"This airman was certainly not a rank and file," the Soviet press comments. "He was a dangerous enemy, one of those experienced fighter pilots who fly at the head of the echelon in mass raids and lead less experienced fliers."

Innumerable stories of the courage and heroism of Moscow citizens are being told here.

V. Ivanov, in an article published today says "this city as no other knows how to work and how to defend itself."

"During the last three or four nights when the fascists attempted an onslaught on the Soviet capital," he writes, "it was my good fortune to spend the time on the roof of a big house."

"Last night it was very dark and the sky was overcast. The searchlights seem to leap to some central point, their rays criss-crossed. In the sky, as in a cracked glass, there appears an aperture filled with light and in its center a tiny object gleams. It is an enemy plane."

"The lights and the anti-aircraft guns follow it almost to the horizon and there hurl it down somewhere to earth."

FRANTIC AIMING

"Other planes, caught in the light beams, flee and drop their bombs haphazardly on the houses below."

"On the roof tops stand the most ordinary and most peaceful people. They have never in their lives before seen bombs explode."

"Now, however, a bomb falls directly beside a bookkeeper in one of the innumerable Soviet flats. He is a middle-aged man with a paunch and bald. In his hurry he donned bedroom slippers instead of boots."

"He dashes furiously to the sizzling bomb, seizes it and plunges it into a bucket of water or else hurls it to the street, bending over to shout after it: 'Put it out down there!'"

"If you had formerly told this bookkeeper to go up to the roof, he would have refused indignantly. Now he spends the entire night at a listening post on the roof, never noticing at all his heroism."

"When he returns to his apartment he remarks to his wife who is just coming from a raid shelter, 'Well, it was pretty hot near me tonight. But all the same I am getting used to it.'"

"Then he lies down and promptly falls asleep, because he must work tomorrow."

Free Browder! Anita Whitney Urges as Duty

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—Anita Whitney, State chairman of the Communist Party of California, said today that the most urgent task facing Americans is to free Earl Browder.

Her statement in full follows:

"Surely there is no more urgent task for American citizens at this time, when the forces of democracy are locked in deadly combat with fascism all over the world, than the freedom of the most courageous and outstanding leader of the anti-fascist movement in the United States, Earl Browder."

"There is a deadly parallel between the imprisonment of Thaelmann, the valiant fighter against Hitler and Hitlerism in Germany, and the imprisonment of Browder in our own country. The honesty and sincerity of the struggle in America against the anti-fascist forces here can be gauged by the success of our efforts to free Earl Browder, so that his brilliant talents may reinforce our united efforts to wipe fascism from America and the world forever."

Nobel Winners Call for British, Soviet Aid

Notables in Literature, Science, Education, Art Issue Statement

Three American Nobel prize winners headed the list of 130 notables in the fields of science, education, literature and the arts who yesterday issued a call "for nationwide popular expression of firm solidarity and for the utmost material assistance by our government to England, the Soviet Union, and China" in their struggle for the "emancipation of all mankind from the curse of Hitlerism."

Speaking as "men and women whose service to society lies within the cultural fields," the signers said: "We must speak out all the more firmly now because of the involvement of the Soviet Union in the war." Addressing themselves to "those who have seized upon the new turn of events to raise false issues in order to mislead our people away from the one fundamental threat to our existence as a free nation, Hitlerism," they replied: "We say to these Quislings: The American people will not be misled. The American people stand unshakably behind the people of England, of the Soviet Union, and of China in their struggle."

The statement was prepared and issued by an informal sponsoring committee consisting of Professor Franz Boas of Columbia University; Louis Bromfield, Pulitzer prize winner; Dr. Abraham Flexner, former director of the Institute for Advanced Studies, Princeton; Dr. George Sarton, outstanding historian of science; Professor Preston Slosson of the University of Michigan; and the noted artist, Max Weber.

The three Nobel laureates are Dr. Clinton J. Davidson, recipient of the physics award in 1937; Dr. Irving Langmuir, winner of the chemistry prize in 1932; and Dr. William P. Murphy, co-discoverer of the liver treatment for pernicious anemia, for which he was awarded the medicine prize in 1934.

Other signers are such leading writers as Phil Stong, Ida M. Tarr, Ben Hecht, William Ellery Leonard, Richard Wright, Ernest Boyd, Lin Yutang, Sherwood Eddy, Fannie Hurst, Klaus Mann, Bliss Perry and Lion Feuchtwanger. Also Professor Carl Becker of Cornell University; Dr. Foster Kennedy, leading neurologist; Dean Margaret S. Morris of Pembroke College, Brown University, president of the American Association of University Women; Professor Richard Donovan, chairman of the music department, Yale University; Professor Roy Dickinson Welch, chairman of the music department, Princeton University.

Also Professor William A. Noyes of the University of Illinois, dean of American chemists; Dr. Mary E. Wooley, president emerita of Mt. Holyoke College; Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University; Dr. Vilhelm Stenstrom, noted explorer; Dean L. L. Hendon of the University of Georgia.

Among the artists are Rockwell Kent, William Gropper, James Montgomery Flagg, Peter Blume, Kerr Eby, Maurice Sterne, Malvine Hoffman.



Equality of Sexes In the Soviet Union prevails not only in peace time but in time of war. Women, as well as men, take their places on all fronts—at home, in the industries, on the farms, in the offices, as well as right up at the front where the defenders of the Socialist Fatherland are at grips with the fascist invaders. Above left is a group of Soviet Red Cross nurses as they leave for their posts during a Nazi raid on Moscow. Left is a group of Red Army men who recently brought down ten of Hitler's marauding planes on the Eastern front.



Huge Soviet Health Service Aids Defense -- At Front and Behind Lines

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, July 27.—The entire medical profession and every resource of the Soviet Union's vast public health service is today in the service of the defense of the country, the newspaper *Trud* reports today in a signed article by People's Commissar for Public Health Mityev.

Thousands of physicians and nurses volunteered for service at the front in the first days of the Nazi attack, he writes, and tens of thousands of study circles are being conducted in the rear to teach the entire population the fundamentals of first aid and prevention of epidemics and disease.

"Physicians, nurses and other medical personnel who have re-

mained behind," Mityev writes, "have replaced those who have gone to the front."

"One hundred thousand Soviet citizens today are learning the rules of sanitation in study circles organized by the GSO (the Red Army for Sanitary Defense). Tens of thousands of women and girls are enrolled in first aid and Red Cross study circles, and are swelling the ranks of volunteer blood donors."

"These hundreds of thousands of women and girls are daily explaining to the population of cities and villages the elementary rules of first aid and measures for preventing infectious diseases."

Operating on the principle that nothing is too good for the Red Army soldier, the "whole system of public health is subordinated to the

interests of the front," Mityev writes.

"Red Army men," he reports, "are given the best of medical attention by leading physicians. For the recovery of the wounded, the country's entire medical arsenal is at their disposal."

"They are given physiotherapeutic treatment, mud baths, and peat baths."

"All medical institutions, irrespective of their specific branch, are adapting themselves to render urgent first aid as well as medical assistance in the event of enemy air raids."

"Red Cross sanitation volunteers are assisting the medical personnel in every way."

Mityev reports that special at-

tention is being given children in the present evacuation movement.

"Children of pre-school and school age are being evacuated from the war zone in an organized manner," he writes. "Teachers and persons responsible for the evacuation are versed in methods of combating children's infectious diseases. All children are given preventive inoculations."

The entire medical profession, like the whole of the Soviet people, Mityev writes, "will give all their strength, experience and knowledge to protect the health of the heroic Red Army men, the Red Navy men, and all working-people of the country of Socialism who are imbued with the sole desire of speedily exterminating the enemy."

Supporters of Ethiopia March Against Hitler

Paraders Demand Aid to U.S.S.R., China and Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

International Workers Order, the National Negro Congress, the Workers Alliance, and other organizations armed with fighting slogans borne aloft on placards.

Many persons along the line of march, which took in a great square in the heart of the Harlem community, remarked with variations on the earnestness of men and women who would rather parade in the hot sun in behalf of "a cause" than go to a beach.

GREETED WITH APPLAUSE

There were numerous pleased comments on the fact that whites were parading and carrying signs side by side with Negroes. Sporadic bursts of applause greeted whites and Negroes who passed chanting:

"Hey, Joe, Whaddya know, Old Jim Crow Has got to go."

Slogans carried by this contingent numbered into the hundreds. They called for support of Ethiopia, the Soviet Union and China and Britain in the fight against Hitler, for passage of the anti-poll tax bill, for passage of the anti-lynch and the Marcantonio bills and for fighting against fascism at home as well as abroad.

The parade was disbanded at the Renaissance Casino, Seventh Ave. and 138th St., where a mass meeting was scheduled to follow early in the evening. Among the speakers listed were Judge James S. Watson of the Municipal Court, William Niederland, M. D., world traveler and authority on Africa, Judge Jonah J. Goldstein, Dr. Walter Scott Neff, of the American Peoples Mobilization, Kingsley Osumba Mbadzie, of Nigeria, West Africa, and Dr. Holmes Smith, representing India. J. Finley Wilson, International President of the Ethiopian World Federation was scheduled to give the main address.

Filipinos Welcome F.D.R. Army Order

MANILA, July 27 (UP).—Filipinos welcomed President Roosevelt's order today incorporating the Army of the Philippines into the United States armed forces under Maj. Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur, former Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army.

Bulgarian Soldiers Side With Red Army

Rumanian Soldiers Revolt, Large Scale Desertions to Soviet Side

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, July 27.—Signs of rebellion against the war upon the Soviet Union are beginning to appear in the Bulgarian army, it is reported here today in a dispatch from Istanbul, Turkey.

The Soviet press also today publishes an article by Anna Pauker on the increasing hatred of the Rumanian people and soldiers for the Hitlerites.

The dispatch from Istanbul quotes travelers returning from Bulgaria who tell of rising anti-Nazi sentiments amongst soldiers.

HATE GERMANS

"With increasing frequency," says the report, "Bulgarian soldiers are voicing their sympathies with the Soviet Union and are prepared to render it active assistance in the struggle against fascist Germany."

One Bulgarian army officer is quoted as reporting that his unit, stationed in Franki, is "absolutely unreliable."

"The soldiers hate the Germans," the officer said, "and sympathize with the Red Army. They are confident of its victory. They do not believe pro-German information about the situation at the front."

Anna Pauker in her article writes that "by his bloody terror Hitler has made the word 'German' synonymous with a curse."

The hatred was already great, she says, even before Hitler attacked the Soviet Union and "used the Rumanian people as cannon fodder."

ARMY OF PEASANTS

"One can imagine how great this hatred is now," she declares. "The Rumanian army for the most part is an army of poor peasants," her article continues. "But despite their poverty, families of soldiers used to send their husbands and sons in barracks small packages of bread, fats and onions."

Now, however, since the German fascists have come into the country, the peasants cannot even send that.

The Hitlerite gang has not only brought the Rumanian people more poverty and starvation, but is trying to suppress with the knout the slightest display of discontent by the population.

"The country's national pride is ruthlessly trampled upon. The Germans treat the Rumanian soldiers and, for that matter, Rumanian officers, worse than dogs."

"According to documents seized by Soviet troops from German prisoners, there is intense friction between the German and Rumanian commands. The fascists look upon their allies with utter contempt."

"The people are now beginning to rise up in struggle against German fascism."

"One such uprising occurred in Jassy, where Antonescu had 500 women shot on orders from the Hitlerites."

"There are reports also of revolts by Rumanian soldiers against German troops on the Bessarabian front, and large scale desertions of Rumanians to the Soviet side."

"These are some of the indications of grave upheavals inside the country."

Nazis Bomb Moscow Hospital

(Continued from Page 1)

rectly hitting the maternity ward. The bombing continued while the patients were enroute to the street and some were hurled to the ground.

"One woman began her delivery when the roof was hit. She was removed elsewhere and the child was born two hours later, both mother and child surviving."

"Moscow can take it" is the consensus among foreign observers who have witnessed the worst bombings of Barcelona and London.

A week after the raids began, the capital continues uninterrupted the centralized administration of the vast Soviet Union. Public utilities, communications, and every important governmental and social building are intact, although the German bombers obviously were aiming at them.

Night fighters, anti-aircraft guns and the balloon barrage have successfully reduced the damage to a minimum, although explosives and incendiaries have demolished several apartment houses and dug raters in squares and streets.

Fire brigades and demolition crews, aided by the civilian population, speedily removed traces of the damage. The Muscovites have learned to take the raids in their stride and are quick to handle incendiaries and combat fires.

Blast Nazis in Vast Air Offensive

Planes Smash Air Bases, Oil Centers and Transport Ships

(Continued from Page 1)

airdromes. Soviet losses were 12 planes, the communiqué added.

It was announced that eight German planes, rather than the six previously reported, had been shot down Saturday night and early Sunday as the Luftwaffe made another air raid on Moscow.

Sunday morning's war communiqué told of wide-ranging attacks by the Red air fleet on German mechanized and motorized troops and Nazi air bases and supply centers deep behind the lines.

The official government organ *Izvestia* reported the "complete destruction" of a German air base 15 miles behind the German lines where 50 Nazi planes were said to have been destroyed by waves of Soviet planes.

SURPRISE ATTACK

The Soviet fliers attacked by surprise at dawn, protected by fighters, and set fire to fuel dumps, after which a second wave bombed German Heinkel and Junkers bombers on the ground and machine-gunned anti-aircraft batteries.

The German planes were unable to take to the air to beat off the attack, *Izvestia* said, and all the Soviet planes returned safely to their bases, although some were bullet-riddled.

Eight Soviet fighter planes under command of Major Ivanov were said to have carried out a "daring raid" on a German airdrome where direct bomb hits and machine-gun fire destroyed 10 Messerschmitt fighters and damaged several Junkers bombers.

CAUGHT UNAWARES

"The Germans, caught unawares, were unable to fire a single shot at our planes," the communiqué reported.

Fierce fighting raged around Smolensk and Zhi-

mir, gateways to Moscow and Kiev, as the Soviet-Nazi war entered its sixth week with the German war machine apparently unable to make any appreciable head way from the advance positions it held two weeks ago on the key fronts.

Savage Soviet counter-attacks that inflicted bloody losses on the Germans were reported from the main fronts, following an official account of the wiping out of two Nazi infantry divisions around Smolensk.

NAZIS LOSE 1,000

After repulsing German attacks for 12 hours near a town identified only as "K," with the killing of "hundreds" of Germans, a Soviet regiment was said to have counter-attacked and killed or wounded more than 1,000 Germans.

In another sector Soviet artillery, holding off waves of German attacks for three days, were said to have destroyed two entire battalions of German infantry, 15 tanks, two batteries and a platoon using 105 millimeter guns.

For the fifth time in a week the Luftwaffe attempted to "burn out" Moscow in a mass air attack early today, sending about 100 bombers and fighters against the Soviet capital at midnight, but an official communiqué reported that the latest attack like all preceding ones was shattered and that only five or seven planes succeeded in penetrating Moscow's network of defenses.

BLAST OIL TANKS

A group of Soviet bombers under command of an officer who is a "Hero of the Soviet Union," the USSR's highest award, was said to have carried out a series of attacks on the Rumanian oil fields which provide Germany's mechanized forces with much of their fuel.

"During one raid the first bombs set fire to oil tanks and an oil refinery and flames lit up the entire town," it was stated. "All the bombs scored direct hits and the bombers safely returned to their airdrome."

A short time later eight Soviet bombers escorted by fighters were said to have carried out a daylight attack on German transport ships

which had "sought refuge" in the Sulin Channel of the Danube River.

SINK TRANSPORTS "Although the enemy had carefully camouflaged several oil barges the Soviet fliers discovered them and as result of direct hits two transports caught fire and sank while others were badly damaged," the official account said.

Captain Gastello, later awarded the posthumous award of Hero of the Soviet Union, was reported to have been battling the Luftwaffe over the battlefield when a shell struck his fuel tank and set his plane afire.

Rather than bail out, Gastello was said to have pointed his plane at a group of German oil tanks, crashing into them with a terrific explosion.

MOSCOW RAID FAILS

Thus far the Germans' unsuccessful efforts to carry out mass bombings of Moscow and Leningrad have cost them nearly 100 planes, 56 shot down outside Moscow and 41 destroyed at the "approaches" to Leningrad, Official Soviet accounts said.

Between July 20 and 26, it was stated, the Germans attempted 12 times to bomb Leningrad, second city of the Soviet Union, but each time were driven off with heavy losses under the fire of Soviet fighter planes and anti-aircraft batteries.

The Russians, it was added, have lost eight planes in the defense of Leningrad although it was claimed that "as a rule the German planes flee when encountering our fighters."

Moscow's fifth air attack began at 11:55 P. M. Saturday in a clear moonlit sky and before the "All clear" was sounded three hours and

35 minutes later, a school and several dwellings had been set afire.

There were civilian dead and injured as on previous nights but a Soviet communiqué asserted that the fires started by the Nazi incendiaries were "quickly extinguished by fire brigades and the population" and that "military and industrial objectives suffered no damage."

Six of the attacking planes, which "in several waves attempted a mass raid" were shot down outside the Soviet capital where most of the bombs and incendiaries were dropped indiscriminately, it was said.

Approaching Moscow, the raiders met an intense barrage of anti-aircraft fire which held planes at great height and prevented accurate bombing, while Soviet night fighter planes drove on the enemy planes with blazing machine guns.

In the central part of Moscow the latest German attack appeared to have caused only small damage. Moscow's civilians again played a heroic role in combating the fires set by the attackers early Sunday. Two young carpenters disposed of 17 incendiaries after they had been "knocked out" by bomb concussion earlier.

A daring attack by Soviet forces was said by the government newspaper *Izvestia* to have captured an unidentified Rumanian island at the mouth of the Danube in fierce fighting at dawn Saturday.

The Russians, landed from naval cutters under protection of Soviet coastal guns, were said to have smashed through two lines of defenses on the island and wiped out a fortress from which German and Rumanian forces had been directing constant fire against Soviet troops and vessels along the Black Sea Coast.

Letters on Nazi Prisoners Reveal Terror at Home

MOSCOW, July 27 (UP).—The Soviet Information Bureau said today that letters taken from German prisoners contained "disheartening" news of relatives and friends in Germany.

The wife of a headquarters surgeon was said to have written her husband serving with German forces attacking the Soviet Union: "You should see the people who stand in queues since three o'clock in the morning. One simply has to beg to get anything. The stores are empty. If you come on leave, bring some food."

A letter found on Sergeant Otto Britzman, was reported to have said:

"It is terrible that so many wounded come to our town. The local cemetery is filled with the

graves of soldiers who died in hospitals. And still many remain on the battlefield!"

The wife of Corp. Billy Haleck was said to have written to her husband that many persons had been arrested in her town for evading labor service.

She complained of the high cost of living.

The bureau said many of the letters ended with the question: "When will the war end?"

Letters from Czechoslovakia were said to report widespread unrest and sabotage against the German conquerors. It was said that on July 20, a train laden with ammunition from the Skoda Works was blown up. Workmen at ammunition plants at Mlada-Boleslav, Brno and Orseta-Kralov were ar-

rested daily because of slow-down operations. Czechs were reported to be deliberately producing inferior goods and delaying repairs on machine tools.

CZECHS KILLED

The Bureau said that at Brno the so-called Spielberg Dungeon was continuously crowded although every night trucks carried away the bodies of prisoners who had died of torture. Two additional concentration camps were reported established in Czechoslovakia but it was said that despite bloody reprisals Czech patriots continued active in Prague and other towns, posting handbills telling of the Czech-Russian mutual assistance agreement and determination to prosecute the war against Hitlerism.

Widespread Terror Used on Negroes, ILD Survey Shows

Fifteen States Covered in Study Guilty of Brutality

On the home front in the war against fascism — particularly in that sector embracing the Negro people — the International Labor Defense has just issued what might be called a communiqué detailing the enemy's recent operations. It is entitled "Violent Terror Against the Negro People" and it covers the first half of 1941.

This civil rights survey of the ILD is arranged in the form of a chart divided into sections headed "Date and Place," "Victim," "Type of Violence," and "Circumstances." These specific heads come under the general heads of the states in which the acts of violence occurred. For instance: Alabama, "Date and Place—Fairfield, April 26," "Victim—John Jackson, 30," "Type of Violence—Murdered," "Circumstances—Beaten almost to death by policeman Hubert Alexander for laughing loudly at a joke, when the officer had ordered a group of loiterers to 'move on.' Killed in police car on way to station. Shot four times."

15 STATES SURVEYED

The states covered by the survey are Alabama, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.

Alabama's second victim was Dorothy Greenwood, 13, who, in the city of Montgomery on January 18, was "shot through the head by police who entered her home allegedly to investigate a disturbance." The bullet pierced the child's brain. She did not die, but is doomed to imbecility for life.

Alabama's third act of violence occurred in Birmingham, in February, when James Daniels, 11 years old, got a fractured leg "by a bullet fired by policeman who ordered him and two other children from a vacant lot on which they were playing."

It would seem that the sovereign state of Alabama, through its upholders of law and order, would as soon shoot a child as frame one. Remember the Scottsboro boys?

IT HAPPENED IN ALABAMA

In Birmingham, again, on April 17, an unknown Negro was shot in the back by a dog catcher "because he resisted efforts to seize his dog." And yet again in the same center of Southern culture, Foster Powers, a Negro worker, "was attacked in full sight of 400 people." Policeman Mason "beat him with a blackjack and the butt-end of his service revolver." Powers was "further beaten in the police station." The case was dismissed "because of mental incapacity" of the sick victim.

Next comes Arkansas City, in the state of Arkansas, where, on April 12, John Riney, 25, was "almost lynched." Two "delegates" from a lynch-mob were permitted by Sheriff Howard Clayton to enter the jail and look for Riney, held allegedly for "assault" on a white woman. "The mob dispersed only when assured its victim was no longer there. Had been transferred to an undisclosed hiding place."

California presents three cases of violence against Negroes two in Los Angeles and one in San Francisco. The first involved six students who were "lynched in effigy on the Fremont High School Campus." That was on February 5th.

The second case, in San Francisco, in April, was that of Festus Coleman, 35, who was arrested on April 11 charged with "rape" brought by two Southern army officers and a girl of 17. "One officer told Coleman," says the ILD report: "In Alabama we know how to treat niggers."

We have already cited evidence to prove that Alabama "knows how to treat" Negroes.

HELP FOR DEFENDING SELF

Back in Los Angeles again we have the case of Alonzo Williams, "WPA worker who was threatened, abused and finally beaten by two white project foremen," says the ILD report. It adds: "Arrested on charge of battery for defending himself against assailants."

In Florida, at the town of Quincy on May 13, A. C. Williams, 22, was "lynched twice." He was "seriously injured when lynch mob dragged him from jail where he was held on 'rape' charge. Left him for dead. When they discovered he was being taken to safety in an ambulance, mob tore him from ambulance, tied him to a tree and killed him with bullets."

An unknown man was "almost lynched" at Jacksonville on January 8 by mob "armed with hatchets, hammers and pinch bars." He had "protested a white worker's stealing his shovel on a project which required employees to pay for shovels."

At Jacksonville also, in January, the four "Little Scottsboro" defendants in the seven-year-old case were "barely saved from lynching following U. S. Supreme Court reversal of their conviction." However, they were immediately arrested on "new" charges!

As if to prove that Florida makes no distinctions between men and women in its own peculiar manner

of demonstrating the "American Way of Life," policemen of St. Petersburg on March 15 threw Miss Almeta Hargray to the ground and beat her because she "protested" their manhandling of Andrew Jamison, her companion, for an alleged traffic violation. Incidentally, the same policemen arrested three Negro bystanders who seemed to be interested in what was going on.

SOLDIER LYNCHED

Since it would be impossible in this story to include all the 150 cases of violence against Negroes, we shall select an additional few of the most conspicuous, taking Georgia next. Private Felix Hall was missing from Fort Benning from February 14 to March 28. Then someone found the decomposed body of this young soldier hanging from a tree near the army post where he had served. The uniform hadn't been injured.

The ILD lists eight cases of violence for Georgia; however, we shall next take Louisiana, where at Baton Rouge on April 25, a Negro woman named Florida Atkins, accepted by three deputy sheriffs, answered "No" instead of "No, sir," to one of their questions, was badly beaten and then thrown into jail; and where, at New Orleans in February, an unknown young Negro woman "was arrested and fined for refusing to give up her seat on a trolley car at the conductor's order." The seat had been demanded by a white woman.

On February 1st at Charleston, Miss. says the ILD, "Daughter and friend killed and minister and his wife seriously injured when a white man deliberately drove his truck into the car in which they were riding." The minister, his wife, his daughter and the girl's sweetheart were "leaving the scene of a quarrel with the white man." The minister's wife was killed.

The ILD lists two cases of rape by white men on Negro girls in the City of New York. Did you read of them in the afternoon papers? Not a word. Yet one of the girls—a patient at a Long Island Hospital—was only 12 years old. The other was a young woman, lived with a companion in Harlem. A policeman forced her into a room and raped her. Nothing was said by the same papers which shrieked wildly in the Strubing-Spell case. Mrs. Strubing, of course, was white, while Spell was a Negro.

That will be enough to prove that fighting fascism on the home front must be taken more seriously by all haters of fascism.

Mediation Board Acts In Federal Ship Strike

16,000 at Kearny, N. J., Shipyard, Working on 45 Ships for Government, Seek Settlement of Union Demands

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The National Defense Mediation Board is trying to prevent a proposed strike of 16,000 employees of the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company at Kearny, N. J.

Members of the board were reported to be divided between proposals for a closed shop at the shipyard or a "maintenance of membership" clause, under which union members would remain in good standing and non-members would not be required to join.

The board referred the issue to a panel, consisting of Judge Walter P. Stacy, North Carolina's Chief Justice; Charles E. Adams, employer representative, and James B. Carey, labor representative.

The shipbuilding company has contracts to construct a total of 45 ships for the Navy and the Maritime Commission in 1941 and 1942. Destroyers and cruisers are among the ships to be built.

Jewelry Workers Vote on Union Slate Tomorrow

Members of Local 1 of the International Jewelry Workers Union will elect officers at the Hotel Diplomat tomorrow. Balloting will continue from 11 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.

Benny Sher, union delegate for the last three years, is being backed for re-election by the rank and file group. Thomas Passero, candidate for president, and other candidates are also supported.

Former Publisher Dies Of Heart Attack

BALTIMORE, Md., July 27 (UP).—Edward Beale McLean, former publisher of the Washington Post, died at Sheppard-Pratt Sanitarium here today of a heart attack.

The former husband of Mrs. Evelyn Walsh McLean, possessor of the famous Hope diamond, had been ill for several years.

Ohio Tackles 'Daily' Circulation Building with High Optimism

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 27.—Ohio has begun its Daily Worker Drive in a spirit of high optimism. The general feeling is that 50 per cent increase is a modest goal indeed. As a matter of fact, Cleveland reports having nearly reached that figure already.

Ohio's plans for building the Daily Worker are based on streamlined methods which will utilize as much as possible all the advantages of modern advertising. For example: thirteen radio broadcasts have been arranged for, to cover a similar number of weeks. In these broadcasts full emphasis will be given to the Daily Worker and it is given to the Ohio radio public will get the first

hand opportunity to safety about America's most progressive and reliable newspaper.

The Cleveland section of the Communist Party is busily investigating the possibility of placing in the subway, streetcars and buses serving its industrial areas, placards advertising the Daily's essential features and telling where the paper can be bought. If feasible the radio broadcast dates will be included.

The resolution adopted by the Ohio Party State Committee of the Communist Party regarding the Daily Worker drive states in part, that in Ohio as in every other part of the country, the anti-fascist feeling of the people is high and that is obviously a period when

WPA Union Asks Probe of Picket Assault

Charges Police Brutality in Letter to Mayor and to Valentine

Charges of police brutality in connection with the arrest of 28 WPA pickets at Mayor LaGuardia's home residence last Friday, and the case of Herbert Newton, Negro trade unionist held for felonious assault, have been placed with Mayor LaGuardia and Commissioner Valentine, it was announced yesterday by the WPA Teachers Union.

Petrolman Emmet Howe of the 23rd Precinct was specifically named. Police and plainclothesmen, the union charged, attacked a peaceful picket line, twisting the arms of women, knocking down men and even pummeling little children.

Fists, nightsticks, and billys, the union said, "flew fast and furious," with the police shoving everyone behind a billboard so that the assault could be continued "out of sight of the thousands of horrified spectators who had gathered."

The union further charged that Herbert Newton had been singled out because he was the leader of the picket line, and his body was shielding the women behind him from police blows. In the Detective's Room of the 104th St. Precinct, Newton was given "the works," the union said. "He was punched from all sides, knocked into a corner, and a uniformed policeman hurled a chair at him; he was further beaten on the head, the stomach, ribs . . . until he began to lose consciousness."

"It is no surprise to us," the letter continued, "that Newton was subsequently charged with felonious assault, and even the time-worn accusation of possessing a razor was dragged in. Apparently this was designed to explain away the grave nature of his injuries."

An immediate investigation of the "outrage" and the punishment of the responsible officers is requested.

Big Japanese Liner Hurries From Manila

MANILA, July 27 (UP).—The 10,926-ton Japanese liner Hsuni Maru sailed today for Shanghai. It was expected to omit a scheduled stop at Hong Kong.

The Hsuni Maru entered Manila Bay yesterday to discharge passengers. It was delayed when authorities refused to permit its passage at night through the harbor's mined waters.

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Nazi Dominated France finds its citizens faced with a dwindling list of foods and goods on the markets. Above, a Marseille vendor offers his wares while a sign tacked above him says that supplies are about exhausted, but ration cards will be taken pending arrival of shipments sometime in the vague future.

Auto Layoff Threat Hit by CIO Union

Scherer of Technicians Union Asks Roosevelt to Transfer, Threatened Auto Workers to Other Defense Jobs

Elected representatives of organized labor and government officials should meet to work out a way to save the jobs of 200,000 automobile workers, threatened by proposed cuts in motor production, wrote Marcel Scherer, international vice-president of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians in a letter to President Roosevelt last week.

Members of the technicians union are among the workers affected by the proposals, said Scherer.

The jobs can be saved, Scherer believes, by transferring men to other defense jobs, under equally good trade union conditions, where cuts are absolutely necessary.

"We believe," said the federation vice-president, "that in working out the steps necessary for the defense of our nation that adequate consideration be given to all workers in the auto industry who may be subjected to layoffs. In our opinion this can best be done by developing the fullest cooperation between the elected representatives of the unions and the responsible government officials."

Jobs can also be saved by abolishing overtime, without reducing total pay, he declared.

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The High Cost of Living —An Ally of Hitlerism

By Max Frimmel

When the cost of living over a period of time is high, it tells a story of millions of people who suffer untimely illness, diseases and death, of inability to marry or to have children, of millions of babies remaining unborn because parents cannot entertain such a financial risk. It expresses the fact that the monopolists are riding high and fast. When they shrink the value of the dollar, every working-class family knows and feels it. Generally, it is true that the cost of living curve parallels the curve of democracy. Living standards rise with the rise of democracy and go down when democracy is on the downgrade. It boils down to whether the people are on the march and the monopolists retreating, or whether the monopolists are attacking and the people giving ground. It is no coincidence that the Palmer raids occurred at a time when living costs had doubled. It is not strange that the Dies, Rapp-Coudert, and Carty Committees were unopposed as prices were rapidly moving up and trade unions were placed under heavy attack.

NECESSARY MINIMUM

Living standards depend on the relation between family income and family expenditure. A proper perspective requires an examination of the cost of living and distribution of income as it existed before prices started shooting up. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics fixed the sum of \$2,015.00 annually as the necessary minimum for maintenance of an American standard of living. Mordcaai Ezekiel, economic adviser of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, considered an income of \$2,500 as the necessary minimum to maintain an "American standard." (There is also a subsistence budget, i. e., the minimum needed to keep from going to pieces).

How many families dream of but do not reach this level? 1929 was the stellar year of American capitalism. At that time, 7 out of 10 families received less than \$2,500 annually. More recently the National Resources Committee in its survey found that the average family income of one third of the nation was only \$1,471.00 in 1935-36 while two-thirds earned less than \$1,500.00 annually and seven-eighths less than \$2,500. (Consumer Income in the U. S., 1935-36). According to the latest figures supplied by the Social Security Board, less than one out of each 10 workers earns as much as \$2,200.00 annually.

Breaking down the various items which a family of 5 can obtain on a budget of \$2,200.00 annually, we find that it supplies:

- 11 cents a person per meal;
- 1 suit every two years; and an overcoat every six years for the family wage-earner;
- \$1.50 a week for medical care;
- \$5.00 annually for education of the children;
- \$5.00 annually for recreation;
- \$34.00 monthly rent;
- Savings—none;
- (Right to Strike)—pamphlet issued by CIO.

Obviously, the consequences of 2/3 of America's families receiving less than \$1,500.00 annually are appalling as it affects the lives, health and happiness of the American people. John L. Lewis pointed out in an unforgettable speech: "Fifty-two million shrunken bellies. And a shrunken belly means that the owner of it will become a victim to human ailments and diseases and finally die before his time. And the children in the homes of the 52,000,000 suffer from malnutrition and become ill because their little bellies do not have in them the food they require. And their fathers and mothers sit and watch them die; and weep." Harriet Elliott, Federal official responsible for watching price movements agreed that "forty-five million of us live below the safety line because we do not get the food we need. Below the safety line means this: Bodies that tire too easily. Bodies with minds that are slow to think. Bodies too weak to fight disease." (Consumers Guide, Sept. 1940).

Ten million families live in ten million homes which are below minimum housing standards. (Introduction to Housing, published by U. S. Housing Authority, Dec. 1939). Innumerable surveys have established the enormous social loss resulting from ill health. Yet 80

per cent of our people do not have enough money to purchase adequate medical care. (Report of Interdepartmental Committee to Coordinate Health and Welfare Activities). In view of this, it is not surprising that Brigadier-General Hershey had to inform a national conference on defense that 400,000 of one million men examined for military service were "physically in a condition of which nationally we should be thoroughly ashamed."

This was the picture before prices started going up. Obviously the results of rising prices are incalculable. On July 1, 1941, the Bureau of Labor Statistics Index showed that wholesale prices of 28 basic commodities were 46.1 per cent greater than just before the war in 1939. Food items in this group were 54 per cent higher. Rises in retail food prices are rapidly following wholesale trends. Between May 15 and June 15, 1941, retail food prices were 13.3 per cent higher than just before the war. These figures are averages for the country. In particular areas increases are even greater. In New York City, for example, in the first week of July, 1941, as against a year ago, butter had advanced 10 cents a pound and milk 2 cents a quart and eggs 11 cents a dozen. The dollar bill for these products had dwindled to 74 cents.

Rent takes a large slice out of the worker's income. As the ratio of rent to income goes up, the ability to buy food, recreation and medical care goes down. For the last 20 years, private capital has turned its back on construction of low-rent apartments. Since most of our people lack the income to make it profitable for private capital to supply housing within their means, a scarcity of low-rent housing exists. This tends to destroy the ability of the tenant to bargain for a reasonable rental. Leon Henderson told a Congressional Committee that rents had gone up from 20 to 100 per cent in certain industrial areas.

Where does responsibility lie for breaking down already inadequate living standards? Mark Sullivan, Herald Tribune Munichener echoing other reactionary commentators blames "high wages" to the workers and "high prices for crops" to the farmer as the cause for increased prices. He absolves the trusts and fails to mention profiteering. The workers, farmers and common people will not be misled or intimidated by such brazen and damnable lies.

Working-class family incomes have already been cited. In 1940, dividing net profit by the number of workers employed, General Motors made a profit of \$977 on each worker; Standard Oil \$2,000 per worker; duPont \$1,550 and Aluminum Co. of America \$1,471. And this profit is exclusive of wages, interest on bonds, "contingent reserves," and every kind of book expenses designed by high-priced lawyers to show as small a profit as possible for tax purposes. Although the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that wages went up 6 per cent in 1940, net profit of industry went up 27 per cent. In the same year, almost five billion dollars was paid out in corporate dividends. The farmer today gets about as much purchasing power for his products as he did in 1910. He gets 1 cent on an 8-cent loaf of bread; less than 5c on a 13c quart of milk; 2c on a 14c pack of cigarettes; 2c on a 13c can of peas; and 1.3c on a 16c can of peaches.

The trusts are no more generous with the small business man. After he pays his overhead, his income is no higher than the worker's. A Department of Commerce survey for 1935 showed that half of the small business men in New York State netted less than \$800 for the year. In many cases this was the result of effort not only by the bread winner but also other members of his family working long hours in a small business.

Clearly, there is enough leeway to increase the share of both the worker and farmer without raising prices. Clearly, labor, farmer and middle class groups have a common interest to unite in defense of their living standards and against appeaser-monopolists, hungry for greater defense profits.

Our campaign for a higher stand-

ard of living and against profiteering. Monopolists must be directed toward the broadening of the mass movement to compel a governmental policy which will take note of the reasons for price increases and act accordingly:

1. Monopoly control of prices. Price and rent control under democratic auspices are needed. The Department of Justice must abandon its union-busting activities and firmly prosecute the trusts under the Anti-Trust Laws. The Federal Housing Program must continue.

2. Shortage of materials. The 9,000,000 unemployed must receive jobs at trade union wages and conditions or, failing that, WPA jobs at prevailing wages. Our productive capacity must be increased. (J. L. Trecker, an OPM official, stated that 80 per cent of our productive capacity is not utilized.)

3. Hoarding of large stocks. For example, "dealers on the Chicago Board of Trade pointed to record supplies of wheat, corn, barley and rye. They said the problem was not a possible shortage, but finding storage room." (N. Y. Times July 13, 1941). A ban should be placed on monopoly hoarding.

4. Excessive freight and railroad charges. Preventing this by government action will help curb prices.
5. Increased taxes. During 1938-39 a family with an annual income of \$500 paid out \$100 in taxes. (Who Pays Taxes, TWBC Monograph No. 1). Today a family drive is on to fasten greater and greater burdens on families with small incomes.

The New York City Communist Draft Program asserts that "national and social security must not be undermined by the refusal of the rich to bear their just share of taxes. The nation's defense cannot be strengthened to its maximum point unless those who today make staggering profits out of the defense program bear the major responsibility for financing national defense. It is intolerable that at a time of national emergency the bread baskets are more heavily taxed than the bank vaults." The national CIO program must receive administration recognition: Exempt low incomes, and increase rates on high incomes, corporate profits and estates.

Closely tied up with these considerations and the problem of living standards is the right of collective bargaining and the right to strike. The labor movement has a vital stake and must play a leading role in tackling the whole problem of living standards. Dr. Isidore Lubin, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, pointed out at the Monopoly Investigation (December 1938) what a \$2.00 daily increase for the \$3,000.00 poorest wage-earning families would mean. It would enable them to spend:

- \$800,000,000 more for food;
- \$416,000,000 more for clothing;
- \$613,000,000 more for housing;
- \$254,000,000 more for recreation;
- \$200,000,000 more for medical care.

HIT THE APPEASERS

Now that the change of the character of the war, as a result of the Soviet attack on the Soviet Union, opens the way to the destruction of fascism and further development of democracy, it becomes a fundamental task to fight for governmental policies that will curb the monopolists—the core of appeasers. Defense expenditures plus exports amounted to seven per cent of national income in the fall of 1939, and by March 1941 rose to 16 per cent. It follows that there is and will be less to consume. "The American people have always been ready and are ready now more than ever to make all necessary sacrifices to defeat fascism. They will insist that the interests of the people shall not be sacrificed to the narrow and selfish interests of the war profiteers, the reactionary monopolists and Wall Street imperialists." (National Committee Manifesto, July 1941.)

The defeat of the Soviet Union and Great Britain, opening the flood-gates of reaction, would sweep away labor's gains and all democratic rights; it would mean the smashing of living standards. The trade union movement and all progressive Americans must act in light of the fact that defense of the Soviet Union and Great Britain is defense of the national and social security of the United States. What will rally the American people and unite them in this effort are an extension of democracy and an improvement in the standard of living for the masses of people.

The monopolists, grasping for greater profits, are determined to keep chiseling away at living standards. They are the forces who are the mainstays of fascism at home and abroad. Progressive Americans will take a course in line with the statement of the National Committee: "The true defense of the American people against its enemies at home and abroad demands a conscientious policy of steady improvement of the economic standards, the health and the general well-being of the masses. It demands that the democratic liberties of the people be guarded, preserved and extended. These are basic requisites for a successful struggle to defeat German fascism."

Painters Still Await Promise Of Designation

Recently the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Painters of District Council 9 were up in arms over the statement of Mr. L. Posner, the impartial chairman, whose decisions on many cases seemed to be like a kite in the wind. The membership in the past has protested a series of his decisions. Right now he has to grant designation of the union to employers. This was promised to us, and we were supposed to get it by May 1st, 1941.

This designation is like a hot iron and has been delayed as was the three-day week period delayed.

The reason for this delay is feared by many as a maneuver to hold off designation until the elections were over. The bosses felt that an election issue could be made while Posner felt that with a new administration perhaps we would forget designation for hiring a percentage from the union. To their surprise the Secretary Treasurer stood firm on the question of designation with the District Council unanimous on this point, thus proving that arguments against designation and even maintenance were just prelection issues to confuse the members.

Now Mr. Posner sends in a statement asking the membership not to take it up as conclusive but expresses the hope the Union will not be adamant on this point, and should get together with the bosses jointly to discuss stabilization of industry, classification of wages and other panaceas which were tried in the past. . . . The problem, he says, is work, and designation won't get work. Union work must be recaptured (by competing with the low wages of open shop). Surely the Union and the bosses can get together.

Mr. Posner is not so naive, and no doubt knows that unionization brings stabilization and stops unfair competition, and that the paint bosses at the most are agents of the real estate corporations and just pay our wages. The real estate companies thrive on a condition of anarchy which exists in the painting trade. They use the bosses to try to block every constructive step which the union initiates. At present they are most interested in blocking the maintenance department, which puts the real estate companies on the spot with a signed yearly agreement. This is the first real attempt made to control all the building and organizing New York 100 per cent. Such a step would stabilize the industry, eliminate competition, kick-back, etc. The bosses oppose it. They ask for lower wages to combat the open shop.

Well, this effort to beguile us with capturing more work shows that the bosses and the office of our impartial chairman underestimate the understanding of the painters. The ABC of trade unionism is that as organized labor raises its wages and shortens its hours, so does the open shop win better conditions. Once the organized painters lower their wages the open shop bosses will automatically lower the wages of their employees. Mr. Posner should know that when union painters got 34 per day, non-union painters got \$2.50-\$3.00 per day. Today union painters get \$11.20 per day, while non-union men get from \$5-\$9 per day.

The painters expect from Mr. Posner—impartiality, not to mix in to our affairs. We are better able to find a solution if that last statement issued by Mr. Posner is a sample of the solutions coming from him.

We went on strike for 5 weeks. Our demands were: 1) Designation, 25 per cent, 2) Three day week, 3) 10 cents per hour raise in wages. Mr. Posner's ruling proved that we were more in need of these points. The cost of living is higher. Priorities has dislocated our industry and new work is not being done. What we need now is 100 per cent hiring from the Union, raise in wages and shorter hours. Surely our industry, with all the wealth at its command can afford it to those who toil by the sweat of their brow.

A PAINTER.

Negro Engineer Gives Overtime For Browder

Philadelphia, Pa. Workers Correspondence Dept. With millions still unemployed and Negroes barred from white-collar work, the engineer who is handed heavy overtime hours knows that his boss is speeding up production in an unsound undemocratic way. He is also burning up the human resources he has hired at a reckless and wasteful rate.

But many engineering offices are not well enough unionized to fight this evil successfully. When my boss told me to come in for two evenings of overtime a week, there was nothing immediate I could do about it.

I decided that, along with working for better conditions in the office, the best way to fight against such anarchistic and anti-social practices in industry was to help win the freedom of Earl Browder, the great leader who gives shape and direction to the people's aspiration to Socialism. So I'm pledging one evening's overtime pay a week to the Free Browder Drive.

ENGINEER.



Workers Correspondence

From Factories, Farms, Mines, Mills and Office



Shipyard Workers Say:

'We Are Working for National Defense, But the Stabilization Plan Doesn't Defend Our Conditions'

Workers Correspondence Dept.

During the last few weeks, the top officials of the IUMSWA of A (shipyard workers), beginning with our president, Brother John Green, have been filling the columns of the "Shipyard Worker," speaking at local meetings, issuing press statements, etc., praising the Shipbuilding Stabilization Program to the skies.

Of late, they have concentrated upon two claims: First, that the East Coast Stabilization Agreement prevents the freezing of wages; and second, that it represents a tremendous advance for the labor movement, for the IUMSWA has achieved in a few years a national agreement, abolition of the differential, etc., that took the miners decades.

Progressive shipyard workers don't claim that the Stabilization Program is all bad and wrong. But we insist it is not the paradise our national officers claim it to be. We, also, claim our democratic right to an opinion of our own on this and all other questions and our right to express these opinions.

It is true that the Stabilization Agreement on the East Coast provides for wage adjustments in accordance with the standard of living. This inadvertently is an admission of the truth of one of the chief criticisms made by progressive workers of the West Coast Agreement, which does not even make a pretense of dealing with this problem. It also is an admission that divergence of wages from living costs is a problem that flows from the entire Stabilization Program, and no red herring can down this question.

But precisely what does the East Coast Stabilization Agreement provide? Briefly, six months after the Agreement goes into effect, the cost of living shall be determined on the basis of government figures. This shall be the base. If six months after the base is set prices (based on the same figures) go up 5 per cent or more above the base, wage adjustments shall be made accordingly. After the first adjustment, another one cannot be made until another six months.

BUT . . .

At the first glance this may look good. But let's examine it a bit more closely. First, no increases are permissible until one year after the Agreement is put into effect. The cost of living will continue to rise rapidly during this year, but our wages must remain the same. In other words, it means we'll be getting a constant wage cut, in a roundabout way, for one whole year.

Note this carefully. The starting point from which the cost of living will be calculated will not be from the moment the Agreement goes into effect—but six months after! Thus, we are forced to give our employers an additional gift of six months. The increase that we have been able to win will thereby be curtailed by the extent of the price rise in the next six months. Let us continue. At the end of a year, if the cost of living has risen (according to government figures—which always notoriously favor the employer) 5 per cent or more from the starting point six months before, a corresponding increase in wages shall be made. Even, if prices rise 10 per cent in the first six months, and only 4 per cent in the next six there would be no wage adjustment, and we would have a wage cut of 14 per cent.

However, to quote the agreement: "adjustments shall be made at the end of any later month when the cumulative change in the cost of living is 5 per cent or more" (emphasis ours). Further adjustments, after the first one is made, can only be made six months later. This means that in these coming two years of rising prices, only two adjustments (at the very most) can be made in our wages.

WHAT ABOUT PROFITS?

For the sake of argument, admit for a moment (though this would not be true) that the wage adjustment provisions are fool-proof. Then, at best they merely provide for wages to keep abreast of prices. Out standard of living would in that case remain stationary. But the aim of the union is "at all times an aggressive struggle for an ever higher standard of living" (from the Preamble of the IUMSWA Constitution). Is our union leadership fully carrying out the union constitution when it pans off such Stabilization Agreements as a miracle of success for the shipyard workers? Why not fight to cut into the swollen profits of the shipyard owners (the steel corporations)—so that we shipyard workers start getting more and more of our just deserts, and not merely the crumbs

from the table? Why didn't the Stabilization Agreement provide for the right of the Union to re-open negotiations when in its opinion it felt that the rise in prices warranted it, or to demand immediate, and additional increases, above the proportional rise in prices, in order to guarantee a higher living standard for ourselves and our children.

However, our union officials headed by our National President John Green, and our National Secretary-Treasurer, Philip H. Van Gelder, made sure to take "no strike," and "no limitation of production" clauses to the "agreement." The whole labor movement is fighting for the preservation of the right to strike, the only real weapon in Labor's hands against unsufferable grievances. Yet our Union leaders willingly insert this slave clause. What an open invitation to the employers to continue and even increase their monopoly business! And this on top of "no limitation of production"—which is an open inducement to forcing us to work all kinds of hours, introducing all kinds of speed-up and bonus systems—means that our future is not so bright—unless we are vigilant and start doing something about it right away.

Who does benefit from the Stabilization Agreement? We all know the answer: the shipyard owners. Throughout the "emergency" the government has worked hand in hand with them. There is no ceiling on the profits of shipbuilders. Machinery, buildings, etc., are paid for by the government. We all know there is a shortage of skilled metal workers. Ordinarily, in such a case wages would tend to go up. The employers want to prevent that as well as to stop strikes, increase the speed-up, etc. In order further to increase their profits. With the aid of the government they foist a "Stabilization Agreement"—to freeze wages, to prevent us from fighting back—if they can.

But the last chapter has not yet been written. WE—the SHIPYARD WORKERS—still have the last word.

First: Spread the TRUTH about the Stabilization Agreement. From man to man, from deck to deck, and bench to bench, from ship to ship and shop to shop, from yard to yard. LET THE TRUTH BE KNOWN!

Second: Prevent the Stabilization Agreement from becoming a maximum wages agreement. Wherever

Workers Correspondence Dept.: "Native Son" didn't get all the audience support it should have, in New York, because many progressives failed to understand its motive. Such people might understand better if they knew the facts: for instance that "Native Son" in book form is refused to Negro readers by Negro librarians in the South, on the grounds that it is not "ready" yet for circulation, though it is in those libraries. Many important Negro books are not in Negro libraries at all—such as Carter Woodson's "Story of the Negro Retold."

The South so much needs to know its own history, which isn't taught fairly or even interestingly, in either white or Negro schools. I write this in the hope that all these people who read it, also those in NAACP, the Negro Y's, etc., will try to work out a plan to reach the south with such plays as "Native Son." There would be a willing audience in the Negro colleges, for example, many of which have their own theatre units. Also many churches would cooperate.

Richard Wright spoke in Houston at the recent NAACP Convention—the building was so packed that many were turned away. There is an audience here, poor but enormous, and hungry for the truth. It's enough to move the heart of even a philanthropist.

DRIVER SHORTAGE

However, another large operator, Terminal System has yet to be cracked. This monopoly corporation controls the concession at the railroad terminals, Pennsylvania and Grand Central. Terminal cars meet these trains and thousands of train riders employ Negro Red Caps to take their baggage to terminal cabs driven by white drivers only.

Today even though there is a shortage of drivers, Terminal System refuses point-blank to hire available Negro drivers giving as a lame excuse that the railroads (Pennsylvania and N. Y. Central) are afraid to "offend" their train riders. This opinion of the train riders' preference is entirely mythical. If it were possible to poll the opinions of the train riders a more progressive outlook would surely be forthcoming. The glare of publicity thrown on this scandalous situation might help.

Progressive Negro and white organizations should take up this fight for equal rights in the taxi industry.

The TWU's legislative program for the taxi industry contained in a petition to the city council provides as follows:

Point No. 12. "The issuance of medallions (license to operate cabs) only upon condition that the licensee does not discriminate because of race, creed, or union membership and the revocation of any license upon establishing that the licensee does so discriminate."

IRVING PLAZA RALLY TO HEAR KURTZ, BRODSKY

Admission will be free

'Jim Crow' Cab Lines Anger Union Drivers

New York City.

The Transport Workers Union, Taxi Division has been a consistent champion of the rights of the Negro taxi drivers. Jim Crow in the taxi industry has been largely broken down through education. Parmelee System formerly had a realistic policy of segregation. One entire garage, out of 16, employed Negro drivers only and the cars were painted orange. The other 15 garages employed white drivers only—and the cars were painted the standard yellow.

When the T.W.U. became the sole bargaining agent of the drivers, the union demanded that the Parmelee System abolish this disgraceful Jim Crow car and permit Negro drivers to be employed in any garage of the company. Unity between Negro and white forced the change. Today all Parmelee cars are painted the same color and Negro drivers are free to work out of any garage they choose.

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IRVING PLAZA RALLY TO HEAR KURTZ, BRODSKY

Aaron Kurtz, noted Jewish writer and poet, and Carl Brodsky, Workers School instructor and popular East Side lecturer, will speak on "What a Soviet Victory will mean to the American People" at Irving Plaza, 15th Street and Irving Place, Wednesday, July 30th at 8:15 P. M.

The meeting is under the auspices of the Communist Party Branch P.O. of the 8th Assembly District, Manhattan.

Chicago Section Gives \$1,000 in Daily Fund Drive

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, July 27.—The Steel Section of the Communist Party has contributed \$1,000 toward the Press Fund Drive, outdistancing the other party sections. It was announced today by the Midwest Press Fund Drive Committee.

"The steel workers have set an example for our entire district," declared Jack Martin, campaign secretary.

Meanwhile, running not far behind in the competition for the completion of quotas are the downtown and industrial sections.

Heat, Storm Cause 5 Deaths Upstate

ALBANY, July 26 (UP).—At least five deaths in upper New York State were attributed today to the heat wave and a brief electrical storm.

Three children, seeking to escape high temperatures, were drowned—Joseph Kias, 17, Brooklyn, Robert Lundgren, 10, Glens Falls, and Lois J. Dollase, eight, Schenectady.

Elderly Joseph Fagan, of Mechanville, a retired railroad employee, suffered a heart attack superinduced by the heat while en route to his wife's grave. His body was found in tall weeds almost at the cemetery gate.

George M. McKenzie, 34, of Clermont, was felled by lightning in a barn where he was using a power-driven conveyor to move hay to the mow. The bolt came through the barn door opening.

The War In the East

By a Veteran Commander

(Continued from Page 1)

It would not surprise us if the Germans against all odds did intensify their air raids on the capital even if only for purposes of prestige.

The Northern front seems to be "actively stationary," i. e., churning with heavy battles, but with little change territorially. And, by the way, it seems that Mannerheim is not able to do much in spite of "annihilating Soviet divisions north-east of Lake Ladoga" (this is a favorite annihilation spot with the Finns as you remember from the days of the Soviet-Finnish war).

The most menacing spot on the long front seems to be north-west of Kiev where it seems that the Germans have approached the confluence of the Dnepr and Sosh at Lyeve and the lower reaches of the Pripiat at Derzovichi. A look at the maps published in this country in conjunction with operations makes this look serious, for it seems that the alleged "Stalin" Line has been thus pierced almost due north of Kiev.

However, this is obviously not so, because the maps are WRONG. They put the main fortifications on the WESTERN bank of the Dnepr between Zhitomir and Chernobyl, which is absurd, for not even a child would build a fortified zone with a great river in its immediate rear.

It is almost certain (although we were not there) that the fortified zone has its western fringe on the eastern bank of the Dnepr near Orsha down to the mouth of the Teteriv whose eastern bank it probably follows as far as Zhitomir, running south here until it reaches the Dnepr somewhere near Soroka. So, don't let the maps scare you!

It is clear now that on the Bessarabian front, the Germans and Rumanians have not only failed to cross the Dnepr, but are far from having "cleansed" Bessarabia of Soviet troops, especially its eastern and south-eastern portion.

You'll want the Daily Worker

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New York Milk Strike Proves Need of Farmer-Labor Unity

Administrator Sees Gains In Amendments to Order

National Drive On to Split Farm, Labor

High Pressure Campaign Aims to Create Disunity

A high-powered propaganda drive having as its aim a complete cleavage in the ranks of farmers and organized labor is being conducted throughout the United States.

While city newspapers blame high food prices upon farmers and ignore the profiteering of the big trusts, the rural press strives to stir up farm resentment against labor by blaming high prices upon organized industrial workers.

A recent issue of the official News Letter of the American Farm Bureau Federation, an organization dedicated to the interests of big farmers, contained the results of an elaborate price study by its research staff. The survey is pointed to charge that farm prices are lagging behind city wages, but makes no mention either of sharply increased profit levels or of continuing unemployment which is estimated at nine million workers.

Similarly the National Council of Farm Cooperatives, through its executive secretary Ezra T. Benson, recently gave wide circulation to a statement attacking labor's right to strike.

The Council claims to speak for "some twenty million American farmers in 48 states," but few of these have anything to say about the Council's policies.

The statement declares that "delays of settlement of labor disputes must not be allowed to interfere with the harvesting and the handling of farm products," but not a single instance of a family-sized farm remotely affected by a labor strike was cited.

The national barrage of anti-labor propaganda in the countryside is now being intensified with the possibility of a strike at the Armour and Co. packing plants in Chicago. CIO leaders there are countering the attacks by urging farmers to communicate with Armour's and express their unity with labor in the fight against the Meat Trust which robs both.

New York dairy farmers learned the value of farmer-labor unity in the 1939 milk strike when New York City unions made victory possible by active and material support.

Failure of the recent milk strike called by the Dairy Farmers Union was due in some part by refusal of the leaders to seek labor and consumer support.

Fred H. Sexauer of the Dairy-men League introduced a distinct

Producers Hold That Increases Are Insufficient, However, and Point to the Serious Effects of Drought and Rising Costs

Important gains in returns to milk producers under the amended Federal-State Milk Marketing Order are predicted by market administrator N. J. Cladakis, following approval of the amendments by 98 per cent of the producers who voted in the referendum.

According to the administrator the new price schedule will set estimated base uniform prices to farmers as follows:

For July, \$2.15 a hundredweight; August, \$2.30; September, \$2.47; October, \$2.40; November, \$2.58; and for December, \$2.56.

These estimates are based on the current price of butter in the 35 to 40 cents a pound range. Further rises in the wholesale butter price will increase the base uniform price to farmers.

STILL INSUFFICIENT
Milk farmers of the New York State are emphatic in their view that these increases are still insufficient, however, and point to the serious effects of the drought, lowered milk production and rising

anti-labor note in the action when he charged the farmers' plight was caused by "high labor costs."

The "opposite of this was seen recently in Flint, Michigan, where auto workers sided wholeheartedly with striking dairy farmers, manning their picket lines 500 strong. The Dodge local of the United Auto Workers alone contributed \$1,000 to the strike. The farmers won.

Indictments Show Conspiracy to Fix Milk Prices

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MADISON, Wis., July 27.—A recent indictment here against six corporations charging them with a conspiracy to fix cheese prices revealed a nationwide stranglehold by the Milk Trust over producers.

Evidence against the companies showed that by controlling the Wisconsin Exchange, the Milk Trust is enabled to affect directly the uniform price paid to New York producers for their milk, since prices under the lowest milk classification in the metropolitan marketing area are determined by prices set by the Exchange.

That this practice is widespread and of long standing was revealed by the Temporary National Economic Committee in testimony by the Federal Trade Commission which accused the Borden Co. of maintaining a direct wire to the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange from its New York offices.

costs which are not met in the amended Order.

At the same time producers are determined to retain federal control of the market as protection against unbridled exploitation by the Milk Trust in this period of national emergency. To this end they support the administrative amendments to the Order strengthening the powers of Cladakis and the provision which virtually prevents the Trust from diverting milk from the fluid market into profitable manufactured products by disallowing claims for diversion payments on such milk.

END DIVERSIONS
The complicated classification system was somewhat simplified by the elimination of three classes of milk, increasing the price of some of the lower classifications. Still another amendment requires all dealers and cooperatives to furnish the administrator with a complete list of their payroll checks, and an end was put to "pipeline" diversions.

While these amendments mark an important step forward in strengthening the Federal Order to the benefit of producers, farmers are pressing for further curbing of milk trust exploitation, particularly in the low-priced classes for manufactured dairy products.

For many years dairymen generally have been dissatisfied with the classification system, which they know to be a method of burdening the producers with the marketing problems of the industry. Under this system the farmer takes the losses; the dealer takes the profits.

MAINTAINED PROFITS

This was shown by a report of the Federal Trade Commission, which stated: "... during a period of one of the worst depressions this country has ever known, in which many dairy farmers were operating at a loss and millions of people were unemployed... the National Dairy Products Corp. made profits each year..."

To the farmer producing for the city market there is no difference in the milk he gets from his herd, no matter how it is used by the dealer. The dealer may classify milk as they wish, say the dairymen, but the producer should get a flat price for all milk based on the cost of production and secured by a Federal Order, just as labor has won for itself a Wages and Hours Law which recognizes the minimum requirements of the worker.



in the Soviet Union. The U.S.S.R., which leads the world for mechanized large-scale farming, is reaping a bumper harvest this year, with tens of thousands of women taking the places of men fighting at the front. Already this year four and one-half times as much grain has been harvested as by the same date last year. Above is one of the modern Soviet tractors on display at a recent agricultural exhibition.

U. S. Farmers Have Big Stake in Hitler Defeat, Farm Journal Declares

Declaring that "the crushing of Hitlerism directly affects the welfare of every American farmer," an editorial in the current edition of "Facts for Farmers," a monthly journal published by Farm Research, warns that "Hitlerism must also be fought in the market places and the financial centers of America."

The fate of the world hangs on the outcome of the war now being fought by the Red Army, the editorial declares. "The 200 million inhabitants of the Union of Soviet Republics," it says, "are fighting courageously for their homes, their lives, and their freedom against Hitler's treacherous attack. The military strength of the British Empire, backed by the production of American industry, is also pledged to cooperate with the Soviet Union in defeating Hitler."

FASCISM AT HOME
Commenting on "signs of growing Hitlerism in America," the editorial says: "For 20 years the disruption of the first World War has caused great sufferings for farmers. This disruption also gave rise to the giant monopolies dominating the channels for marketing and processing of farm products which have grown up like rank weeds choking our life blood."

"Every dairyman knows how two giant companies associated in a single milk trust have held down the price for his milk. And these monopolies have been merging, interlocking, uniting to a degree that already amounts to the rule of one small group of giant financiers."

The editorial also warns of "those who echo Propaganda Minister Goebbels' lies in this country. For a long time Lindbergh has been publicly inferring that Germany could not be beaten and that we should wait passively for the worst to happen. Now the America First Committee through its chief spokesman, Senator Wheeler, ex-President Hoover, and ex-Colonel Lindbergh are urging that America withhold aid under the pretense that Hitler is ridding the world of socialism. This is clearly a lie."

HOPE OF THE FARMER
"Our American tradition," the editorial concludes, "is for the peoples of all countries peacefully to work out their own destiny. Just as we expect to do here at home. But Hitlerism threatens the right of peoples to grow and develop."

"Today Hitlerism must be crushed on the battlefields of Europe, and Hitlerism must also be fought in the market places and financial centers of America."

"The hope of American farmers, as of all the people, is to destroy Hitlerism everywhere."

Coughlinites Make Bid For Farmers

Form New Organization in Mid-West; Try to Capitalize on Unrest

(Special to the Daily Worker)

FRANKFORD, Ind., July 27.—Coughlinite and America First forces this week invaded the farm field in their drive to paralyze American defense efforts by promoting pro-Nazi sentiments.

Both groups jointly held a meeting here recently to launch their new organization, the National Marketing Quota Protest Association, and named Lamont O'Hara its president.

Participating in formation of the organization were officers of the National Farmers' Guild, long known as Father Coughlin's farmer organization.

Blessings on the new organization were pronounced by Robert Spencer of Monticello, Ind., president of the National Farmers' Guild and the Indiana Farmers' Guild.

The new organization is exploiting the resentment of farmers to a new 40-cent penalty set by the AAA on all wheat marketed in excess of allotments.

A national referendum favored the marketing quotas, but many farmers charge that the vote was taken while they were in the fields, and that they did not know a 40-cent penalty would be levied.

Farmers are also aroused at new acreage cuts announced by AAA, which has decreed that an additional 7,000,000 acres will be cut out of wheat next year.

With Coughlinites now seeking family-sized farm support, many farmers remember that E. E. Kennedy, formerly of the National Farmers' Guild, and Cal Ward, former editor of Coughlin's "Social Justice," both testified in Washington for a price-fixing bill which would have discriminated sharply against the small farmer.

Back Demand for Probe of Drought Conditions in East

(Special to the Daily Worker)

UTICA, N. Y., July 27.—A request by Administrator N. J. Cladakis for a Department of Agriculture probe of drought conditions in this area is being backed by dairy farmers.

Short pastures and a 50 per cent hay crop in most sections of the state are seriously threatening future milk production unless the farmer finds a way to buy supplemental feed.

Cladakis has asked the Department to "investigate the situation thoroughly and to make such emergency preparations to safeguard the dairy farmers as come within the scope of the activities and policies of the department in alleviating distress from drought."

Wright Warns of New Attack Against Order

Farm Leader Cites Reasons for Failure of Milk Stoppage and Charges It Was Aided by Dealers If Not Inspired by Them

(Special to the Daily Worker)

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 27.—"A lamentable failure" is the description of the recent milk strike, called by the Dairy Farmers Union, by Archie Wright, head of the Farmers Union of the New York Milk Shed, in an official statement this week.

The action, he said, was poorly timed, was badly organized, and lacked the necessary support of the consuming public and of the labor movement.

In addition, Wright charged, the "holiday" was "dealer aided. If not dealer inspired."

AIMED AT ORDER
Although Wright himself withheld his own milk during the strike and did nothing to weaken the action, he declared that underlying the stoppage was an effort by agents of the Milk Trust to scuttle the Federal-State Milk Marketing Order which, he says, has become transformed since its inception from a weapon of the Trust to a protection of the producer.

Emphasizing the lack of preparation for the strike, Wright in his statement says "the county business meetings which endorsed the strike were poorly attended and were shot-gunned into action by union officials" and therefore caught the dairy farmers by surprise.

And because it was called "at the end of the June flush and right at the start of haying it was timed badly," he charges, pointing out that farmers in the busy season have little time for effective picketing.

'PECULIAR THINGS'

Once the strike was under way, Wright says, "peculiar things began to happen." He cites the "benevolent" attitude toward the strike of leaders of the Dairymen's League who have traditionally opposed every genuine milk strike. He also cites numerous instances in which dealers themselves "turned milk away without a picket in sight."

Similarly cited was the encouragement given to the strike by a leader of the Distributors Bargaining Agency, the head of Borden Farm Products and the secretary of the Eastern Cooperative, controlled by Sheffields.

For these reasons, and because leaders of the Dairy Farmers Union have in recent months "made many public and vicious attacks upon the consumers and trade unions of New York City," the milk strike "was doomed to failure before it got started," Wright asserts.

Dairy farmers must now be alert to new attempts to abandon the Federal Marketing Order by other means, Wright warns. "Just as soon as this order ceased to be a streamlined instrument to exploit the farmers the milk deal-

ers are ready to get rid of it. The scheme to get rid of it through a strike, baited with \$3-milk, failed."

"When the farmers reach for that \$3-milk," he says in his statement, "they are quite likely to find themselves grasping something else. Consumption of fluid milk is certain to be curtailed and every hundredweight of milk squeezed out of Class I will be accounted for finally at less than \$1.50. In addition, a Class I price so far out of line with manufactured products will promote bootlegging and tampering with records. On a wholesale basis this will mean the ruin of the Order and a return to chaos—or whatever blue-sky plan the dealers have in mind for us."

Wright headed the Dairy Farmers Union since its inception and led the highly-successful milk strike of 1939. He resigned from the DPU more than six months ago, charging that the present executive committee owed its allegiance to a dealer lawyer, Willard R. Pratt.

Pratt was the attorney for the milk company that succeeded in having a Federal Court throw out the Order temporarily in the Spring of 1939. As a result of that action, farmers received as little as 90 cents a hundredweight for milk, or less than 2 cents a quart.

On May 11 this year representatives of 19 counties in the milk shed met and founded the Farmers Union of the New York Milk Shed and elected Wright to its head.

Earthquake Rocks Jalisco in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, July 27 (UP).—The newspaper Universal reported that a sharp earthquake rocked Jalisco State yesterday at 5:15 P. M. Residents ran into the streets and prayed, the newspaper said.

Dutch Officials Act To Freeze Tokio Funds

BATAVIA, Dutch East Indies, July 27 (UP).—Officials responsible for foreign exchange transactions held a special conference today, presumably regarding plans to freeze Japanese assets in the islands.

Win Reprieve For Negro Held In Murder Case

Defense Committee Presents New Evidence to Show Steel Worker Was Convicted by Flimsy Testimony and Beatings

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 27.—A young Negro steel worker, with a murder charge pinned on him through flimsy testimony, police beatings and the argument that "any Negro would commit murder for \$50" has won a stay of execution as a result of a campaign which has the backing of most influential Negro organizations of this city.

Twenty-six-year-old Willie Jones was to be executed on midnight of July 21. Governor Arthur H. James, heeding the plea of the Willie Jones Defense Committee that new evidence was available, ordered a stay of execution until October 20.

The Defense Committee, with Merle C. Cook of the Pittsburgh Youth Council as secretary, has the support of both the Baptist and Methodist Ministerial Council, the Urban League, the local organizations of the NAACP and the National Negro Congress, the Negro YMCA and the Federation for Constitutional Rights of Western Pennsylvania. Similar backing is coming from Philadelphia and the case began to get nation-wide notice when the recent meeting of the American Youth Congress urged Governor James to free Jones.

The Willie Jones Defense Committee, concerned over the vicious anti-Negro character of the prosecution as well as by the possibility that an innocent youth may be executed has organized a strong campaign. Their lawyers have found new evidence and are ready to expose the faultiness of the original conviction.

The Committee is calling for continued pressure for the release of

New Microscope Makes Hair Look Like an Oak Tree

(By United Press)

Radio Corporation of America laboratories have developed a giant electrical microscope which can make a human hair look like a tree and a blood corpuscle resemble a two-foot pillow.

The new microscope, which can enlarge objects to as much as 100,000 times their normal size, can reveal the interior of bacteria, blood cells and other biological substances, RCA announced.

It is a modification of the electron microscope now in use. That microscope produces useful magnifications 50 times greater than possible with ordinary microscopes. Both instruments use electrons—minute units of electricity—instead of light rays and magnetic and electrostatic fields instead of lenses.

It uses as high as 300,000 volts.



The Army's new soldiers learn all phases of modern warfare. These draftees above are shown studying radio telegraphy at Morrison Field, West Palm Beach, Fla.

Oklahoma Klansmen Invade University Campus To Intimidate Prominent Liberal Instructors

By Eli Jaffe

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NORMAN, Okla., July 27.—Native Hitlerism rode the streets of this campus town this week as carloads of Oklahoma City Ku Klux Klansmen, dressed in full regalia and headed by Grand Dragon J. W. Read storm-trooped their way around the University campus.

After marching through town distributing fascist handbills, the cavalcade of American Hitlerites barged onto the campus passing out threats against Communists and members of the Oklahoma Federation for Constitutional Rights. Avowed purpose of the Klan, according to Read, was "to rout out Communists and Communism on the university faculty."

The masked and hooded KKK declared that the Klan was marching again in retaliation against

leaflets distributed by Oklahoma Communists demanding the freedom of the "criminal syndicalism" defendants and a manifesto by the Communist Party of the United States urging a people's program against Hitlerism.

But main reports of the KKK leaflets were four prominent university professors who are members of the constitutional rights federation. They are Dr. Charles M. Perry, head of the government department; Dr. Willard Z. Park, chairman of the department of anthropology; Dr. William C. Randall and Dr. Maurice Halperin. Also denounced by the Klan were Rev. John B. Thompson, national chairman of the American Peace Mobilization; Rev. E. N. Comfort, dean of the school of religion and Rev. Paul Wright, Oklahoma City minister.

All of these prominent Oklahoma progressives, who have been in the forefront of the struggle to defend civil liberties in the State, have been subjected to intimidation by the Dies Committee and the State Senate's Little Dies witch-hunting committee.

In hearings before the Senate group this spring, Dragon Read distributed Ku Klux Klan material urging vigilante action but although he distributed the literature in the committee room, he was not detained for questioning by the committee supposedly investigating subversive activities. The KKK leaflets praised the work of Dies and Little Dies committees and the prosecutions of Oklahoma citizens for criminal syndicalism which has resulted in ten-year convictions and \$5,000 fines against Bob and Ina Wood, Alan Shaw and Eli Jaffe.

Progressive Oklahomans believed that possible motives for the resurrection of the Klan was the growing sympathy for the Soviet Union and widespread protests against the criminal syndicalism persecutions.

The Ku Klux Klan is seeking to become the center of vigilante and hoodigan elements to replace the now defunct Oklahoma City defense battalion and Oklahoma County civil guards in order to stem the rising progressive tide in Oklahoma.

Read claimed that there are now 60 to 70 klaverns in the State with a membership of some 20,000 to 30,000 persons. But progressives scoff at this figure and declare that the potential storm-troopers will arouse a statewide protest similar to that of six or seven years ago when the powerful Klan was smashed here.

Many Friends Contribute To Pittsburgh Prisoners

Response to Flynn Column Brings More Funds

Readers throughout the country have responded enthusiastically to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's moving appeal in behalf of the families of the Pittsburgh frame-up victims published in the Sunday Worker, by sending contributions and letters of sympathy to the Committee to Defend the Civil Rights of Communists, of which the famous woman leader is chairman.

"Enclosed please find three dollars sent in response to your appeal in the Sunday Worker," writes a reader from Pennsylvania. "The money was raised in our family group when we were all home together. How could we enjoy our reunion without giving as much as we possibly could to help those brave people and their families about whom you wrote."

The wife of a petitioner circulator "who will undoubtedly be hounded very soon," and who lost his job because of his political activities, says, "I sincerely wish I could send more than this. I was very much moved by your column."

"Here's a dollar for those children who cannot go for a vacation this year because their fathers are in jail for us," writes another reader.

Signed "Two Comrades," another letter states, "We know of no better way to celebrate our first wedding anniversary than to enclose one dollar bill in response to your moving appeal, in behalf of our heroic, beloved working class, leaders."

those who have and are doing so much for us."

The postscript adds, "I have just read your column to my wife and she insists upon adding a dollar to my contribution. Again, I wish you success."

A MOTHER CONTRIBUTES

A mother of two children sends a contribution pointing out that she fully understands the struggle of the wives whose husbands are under attack, being the mother of two infant children herself.

Another letter from a victim in another part of the country states, "The people are beginning to realize the only true party representing them today is the Communist Party. With all the intimidation and attacks against them, the people will give the final answer. I feel that the prosecution of the 'affiants' will not be allowed by the people and that the victory will be ours. For the release of Earl Browder, for the release of all the Pittsburgh victims and all other victims."

From Chicago comes a letter with a contribution for the Pittsburgh Communists as well as for Ina Wood, a victim of Oklahoma's lynch rule stating, "I sincerely hope you will receive hundreds of thousands of dollars to preserve the civil rights of Communists."

All the communications call for the defeat of fascism at home and abroad and pledge solidarity with the victims of oppression everywhere.

'Defense of Hemisphere' Parley Here

Council for Pan American Democracy Meets Tuesday Night

More than 100 national and local organizations and committees are expected to attend an Emergency Conference on the Western Hemisphere and the Defeat of Fascism at 7:30 P. M. tomorrow night in the Hotel Commodore.

Mr. McAvoy, until recently Deputy Commissioner of Public Welfare in New York City, is Chairman of the Council for Pan American Democracy, which is sponsoring the emergency conference.

"The expulsion of Ernest Wender, German Minister to Bolivia," said Mr. McAvoy, "and the drive of the Bolivian government against pro-Nazi activities in that country, are the latest evidence of the extreme danger to the Americas from Nazi penetration, against which the Council for Pan American Democracy has warned Americans since its inception in December, 1938."

"Tuesday's conference sponsored by the Council will emphasize the need for unity of all democratic forces in the Americas as the only effective means of meeting the Nazi menace."

Jaime Garza, Secretary of the Youth Commission of the Cuban Confederation of Labor, will speak on the role of the youth in the Americas in the fight against Fascism. Mr. McAvoy, Chairman of the Council; A. J. Lasser, Secretary of the Council; and Jack Lawrenson, a vice-chairman of the National Maritime Union, will be among those at the conference.

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MONDAY, JULY 28, 1941

Do Your Part Against Concentration Camps

One hundred prominent Americans have expressed their opposition to the Hobbs concentration camp bill, in an open letter to President Roosevelt. This is a statement which should have weight at the White House and in the House of Representatives. "Such measures imitate Hitler," the declaration says—and that is a correct designation of this proposal. The entire idea of confining people to concentration camps simply because they are non-citizens is revolting to the whole conception of American civil liberties. It is an idea hatched in the brain of the Nazis.

But this Hobbs proposal will not be employed only against non-citizens. It will be an entering wedge for the injury of the trade union movement and other progressive causes. It is "the rights and social gains of all Americans" which are imperilled by such a bill, as the declaration of the 100 so well states.

This week this Hobbs bill will come up for a vote in the House of Representatives. There is still time to record the fullest opposition to this bill. Tomorrow and Wednesday that opposition can make itself felt—in letters, wires and other communications to members of the House of Representatives. We ask the readers of the Daily Worker to do their part in defeating this pernicious anti-American measure.

Gestapo Activities Against WPA Workers

The recent arrest of three dismissed WPA workers in New Jersey, on a trumped-up red-baiting charge, comes as further evidence of the activities of fifth columnists in Washington circles. The year-long harassments of these and many hundreds of other government workers, civil service and WPA alike is part of a union-busting policy emanating from the Attorney-General's office. The FBI gave its blessing to scores of police and semi-police agencies which in turn adopted tactics similar to those of Himmler's Gestapo. The three indictments and over seventy-five dismissals of WPA workers in New York City resulted.

At a time when the utmost unity of the common people is needed against Hitlerism, reactionary officials hound the workers. They carry on campaigns of terror against those who have shown themselves to be progressive trade-unionists and militant anti-fascists. The indictment of WPA workers, the dismissal of Navy Yard employees, the publication of Dies' smear lists can only serve to give aid and comfort to the Hitler enemies of democracy, abroad and at home. There is a crying need for a public repudiation of these fascist activities. The indictment of the three Newark workers should be quashed.

What the Figures Do Not Show

At his weekly press conference Thursday, Secretary of War Stimson made public figures showing that there are 69,633 Negro officers and men on active duty in Army corps areas. According to a press story, Secretary Stimson emphasized the figures "because of the criticism which sometimes comes that we are not using them (Negroes) enough."

First of all, the figures show the tremendous proportionate contribution of the Negro people to the defense of their country—a contribution that extends to all other fields when the Negro people get the chance to make it.

While Secretary Stimson's figures show the contribution, they do not reveal the discrimination against Negroes which mars that contribution. Jim-Crowism is still official policy in the Army, the Navy, the Air Corps, the Marine Corps and other branches of the armed service. And little more than a bare beginning has been made in breaking down job-discrimination in defense industries.

The spirit of President Roosevelt's executive order against job-discrimination is bluntly violated by the jim-crowism existing in the armed forces.

Protests and criticism from the Negro people, labor and white progressives are essential to eliminate Hitlerite practices against Negro citizens in national defense. In order to strengthen national defense and to have strong morale, these practices should be replaced by thorough democratization of the armed forces, thereby reinforcing the common effort against Hitlerism.

Workers, Students, Intellectuals Join Soviet People's Volunteer Force

By Janet Weaver

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, July 27.—Only yesterday they were civilians—factory workers, collective farmers, writers, composers, actors, professors, scientists, architects, engineers. But they have temporarily laid aside their tools, pens, books and test tubes. They have become fighters, members of the Peoples Volunteer Force.

Responding wholeheartedly to the call of J. V. Stalin, made in his speech of July 3, hundreds of thousands of Soviet people of various ages and professions volunteered to become fighters in the great armed peoples force, to assist the Red Army at the front by defending their cities and villages from the fascist invaders.

MARCHING SONGS ECHO

The streets of Moscow echo with the sound of marching feet and inspiring tunes of the battle songs as countless thousands of these volunteers dressed in the regulation Red Army tunic and cap with their eyes straight ahead and their shoulders erect march through the city. Young men who are not yet old enough for regular military service, elderly men who are over military age, have left their homes to take their place in the ranks of those who are fighting for their country and their freedom.

It is not unusual to see the two generations—father and son—marching shoulder to shoulder in the ranks. Men of all ages, professions and trades come to the registration centers and say: "Give us arms and teach us everything that we should know about fighting and we will soon show the fascists what we can do to defend ourselves, our country and liberty."

STUDENT TRAINS PROFESSOR

Take for example one of the professors in the Moscow University. Recently while grading the papers after an examination in biology, he confidently wrote the mark "Excellent" on the papers of one of his students.

That was only a month ago at the beginning of June. But today the student of yesterday is a commander of a unit and the professor is his pupil. They sit side by side, both members of the Peoples Volunteer Force of the Krasnaya Presnaya District in Moscow. Both of them are here because they want an opportunity to carry on peacefully their work in the sphere of biology.

Certainly conditions for such work do not exist in the ranks of the volunteers! There are no microscopes here, no culture plates, no laboratories. Then what relation has this to biology? The professor himself answered this question most clearly when he was asked why he had joined the volunteers:

"I am no longer a young man," he said, "my arm is a military man. I have never held a rifle in my hand but when I heard the speech of Comrade Stalin I immediately resolved to join the volunteer force. I came here so that I could defend my country, so that I could have an opportunity to work quickly on the subject I love best—science. I know that I will never have that opportunity until the reptile bearing the name of Hitler is crushed."

EVEN THE ELDERLY

Although the age limit for volunteers has been set at 55, men beyond this age continue to come to the registration centers and ask that they be accepted.

Here is 60-year old Artemov for instance, great-grandson of a well known partisan who also at the age of 60 organized and led a detachment of partisans from the village of Bukhlovka, about 90 kilometers from Moscow against Napoleon's troops in 1812. Artemov himself took part in the December 1905 uprising in Moscow. When the chief of the registration center suggested that because of his age perhaps it might be better if he goes back to work, he was offended.

"You have no right to refuse me," he said. "I am still healthy and strong. I know how to use a rifle and a machine-gun and I will fight against Hitler just as my great grandfather fought against Napoleon."

There was nothing to do but accept him and he was enlisted in the volunteers.

SCIENTIST LYSENKO

The famous agricultural scientist, Lysenko, known throughout the world for his work in agricultural science, was among the first to apply to be accepted to the Volunteers in Moscow. "I have fought in the front ranks for the progress of our advanced Soviet science," he said. "I am joining the Volunteer Force and with arms in hand will go to defend our beautiful country against the bitter enemy, fascism. To this end I will devote all my strength and ability and if need be, also my life."

Not only in Moscow but all over this vast country, in the city and in the village, the people are forming companies, battalions, and regiments.

The collective farmers from the steppe regions, especially among the Don cossacks, are forming cavalry squadrons and are ready at any moment to go into battle against the fascists.

The working people of Leningrad have sent splendid people into the ranks of the Volunteers. Ivan Glaskov, an old worker, has been appointed commander of a sub-division of a big Kirov plant which has among its workers many who are well trained in military matters.

Marching shoulder to shoulder with the Leningrad workers are the explorers and students.

EXPLORERS, ACTORS

The Peoples Artists of the Republic, Cherkasov and Babochkin, the Hero of the Soviet Union, Bunitsky, scientific director of the Sedov Expedition, and many others came to the registration office immediately on hearing that volunteer groups were being formed.

Volunteers in the Stalino Center of the coal basin include participants of the civil war who fought bravely in the defense of their native land, young and middle aged workers and intellectuals. Here also companies, battalions and regiments are being organized right in the factories, plants and mines.

In Petrozavodsk, Capital of the Kareli-Finnish Republic, thousands of people have registered for the Volunteer Force and new ones join every day.

At a meeting attended by several hundred former partisans and Red Guards who fought in Karelia against the Finnish White Guards during the civil war and in the Ukraine against the Germans, Daroshkin, a former Red Guard, spoke:

HAVEN'T FORGOTTEN

"Do you remember, comrades, how we took up arms to fight for the young Soviet Republic?" he asked. "Although we were barefooted and poorly armed we destroyed the invaders. We have not forgotten how to fight during our years of peaceful labor. Perhaps the Germans do not remember the beating we gave them in the Ukraine. That's too bad. We will have to remind them and teach them a lesson that they will never forget."

Those and millions of Soviet people like them are the people that Hitler is facing today.

These are the brave Soviet patriots who have left their homes and families to fight for their country and liberty. Those are the millions who are marching along the roads, in the countryside, along the streets in the towns and cities, and the mighty tread of their marching feet sounds the death knell to fascism.



Soviet Women are fighting side by side with the men at the front in Civilization's war against Hitlerism. Above, A. Kravtshenko (right) is shown at her job as a foreman in a Moscow textile mill. Left, above, is E. Lapshina, Soviet woman scientist at work in the Moscow plantarium. Photo below shows a group of Soviet women farmers, who are supplying the vital Red Army larder with food as it blasts back the invading foe.

Soviet Girls and Women Have One Slogan: 'Everything for the Front'

By Helen Kononenko

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, July 26.—In all the towns and hamlets of the vast Soviet Union, girls are heard to declare, "Our young lives, strength, hearts and our very blood belongs to the front, everything for the front! Everything for victory over the enemy!"

Millions of Soviet girls on the fields and in the enterprises, have already replaced the men who have gone to the battlefield. Students of the faculties of literature gave up their vacations and went to work in the sewing factories. Young teachers are spending their vacations driving tractors and operating harvester combines.

There is the gifted student of the Moscow Pedagogical Institute, Marina Petrova, who drew on a pair of working gloves, took up a spade and became a digger. I met the young movie actress of the Children's film studio, Polina Patskova, who in her spare time works in the mechanical department of the studio. Her friend, actress Fedotova, when not being screened, sews working gloves for workers.

POSTPONE GRADUATION

The young Stalingrad teacher, Olga Sankina, took the place of a combine operator when he went to the front as a volunteer. The students of the graduating class of a secondary school, Vera Chennikova and Lyalya Lukachevich were preparing for their graduation ball—busy sewing their evening gowns, learning new poems and dances. Now, together with their friends, they have temporarily postponed their graduation ball and are working in the signal corps of an A. R. P. headquarters.

Thousands of girls have volunteered to care for the families of the men who have gone to the front; they look after the tiny tots of the Red Army men, attend to the needs of the old people, help the wives of the commanders and Red Army men in their household duties. "We are members of your family," they say, "and as such are at your disposal."

HAPPY TO BE BLOOD DONORS

In the blood transfusion institute in Moscow, one can see a long queue of healthy, robust girls

who have come to give their blood to the wounded. They come away from the institute, their faces shining with happiness. "We are happy to think that our blood will course through the veins of our wounded fighters and help them regain their strength."

In the waiting room of the Institute sat a girl writing a letter to an unknown wounded Red Army man, who would get her blood. "It is with feeling of love that I send you my blood. Write and let me know who you are. I wish you speedy recovery. My name is Anna Grigoryevna Shatova. I am 24 years old. At present I am attending Red Cross courses. So it is very possible that we may meet at the front."

GIrls EAGER TO FIGHT

This letter will be attached to the jar which will contain the blood of the girl. There is not a single Soviet girl today who is not eager to go to the front.

"Send us to the front," they beg, "we will take our places alongside our brothers, fathers, alongside those near and dear to us. We are good shots, can hurl hand grenades and are good parachutists."

"I am sorry, girls, but your relatives are capable of handling the Hitlerites without you. There is enough work for you in the rear. Study medicine—here you capable, tender hands will be needed," is the reply given to the girls.

And hundred of thousands of girls from all walks of life are studying to be nurses without leaving production, in order, when the time arrives, to render assistance to those wounded in action and to the civil population during air raids. And many girls who have completed these training courses have already left for the main line. They are envied by their friends.

A few days ago, I made the ac-

quaintance, in a hospital, of the wounded nurse Nadya Kunko. Nadya has already tasted the horrors of war. She was wounded in the abdomen by the fascists. Lying on her hospital bed she is impatient to get back to the main lines and plagues the Professor with questions: "Will my wound heal soon? Will you soon take the bandages off, Professor. I must get back to the front as soon as possible. I just cannot lie here."

The old Professor jokingly teases her: "What is your hurry, dear girl. It is so peaceful out here. You have flowers, books and chocolates sent to you by your friends. At the front, after all, danger awaits you."

UNAFRAID OF DEATH

"Even if I have to face danger," replied Nadya Kunko, "even if it means death, it is preferable to die on the battlefield knowing that you have done something to help your fatherland and the whole of mankind, to win a life of peace and beauty rather than stand aloof from the common cause. I am not afraid of death, professor."

The old surgeon hastily brushed aside the tears that rose to his eyes listening to the passionate words of this young patriot.

The splendid Soviet girls do not spare their strength, health and youth for victory over the ferocious enemy of mankind—German fascism. "Dear Mom: Don't worry about me," writes 18 year old Anya who went as a volunteer to help harvest the crop many hundreds of kilometers from her native town. "If I have my moments of sadness, it is only because I remember that I am not a man and they won't let me go to the front."

By their love for the fatherland, their hatred for fascism and their energy, the Soviet girls are strengthening the militant rear.

Letters From Our Readers

Congressman Sweeney Slips On a Red Herring

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

This is an open letter to Congressman Martin Sweeney of Ohio:

A few days ago you delivered an address in the House entitled "Stop Negro Discrimination in Our Defense Industries." What amazed me about your speech was that you who pose as an exponent of tolerance could not refrain from red-baiting.

Here is a gem culled from your remarks, which was hidden like a worm in a rotten apple; and which unmasks your fake liberalism: "Mr. Speaker, is it any wonder that the Negro gets discouraged at times when the doors of opportunity are closed to him because of his color and becomes an easy prey of demagogues or Communist leaders who preach to him the doctrine of racial equality?"

Mr. Congressman, since when has it become "Communist" to teach the doctrine of racial equality? If the preachment of racial equality is Communist doctrine, then the Declaration of Independence is also Communist doctrine because it proclaims that "all men are created equal."

H. Z.

A Note on Pensions

Philadelphia, Pa.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I see where a few justicés have recently been retired on a pension of \$10,000 a year, the same sum that they've been receiving for more than ten years. They all were rich men before they were appointed to the Supreme Court and most of them still have plenty money of their own.

Now take the steel worker who has been working for some big corporation for 20 or 30 years at from \$3 to \$5 a day and is all broken down in health. If he dares to ask for a monthly pension of \$40 or \$50, boy what a fuss is made.

I. M. B.

True Democracy Means Freedom of Earl Browder

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

We've been thinking it's time that people like us said how we feel about some things that are going on in our own country, so we sent this wire to President Roosevelt:

"Democracy at home is the best guarantee against Hitlerism! Therefore we demand the immediate release of Earl Browder, one of America's outstanding anti-fascists!"

We could have said a lot more. We could have protested the way teachers and government workers and loyal union members are being fired on trumped-up charges. We could have protested the way prices are rising above our salaries.

But we know that these things are tied up with the imprisonment of Earl Browder. We know that when we fight for his release, we're fighting against the attacks made on all working people. And we're not letting down on any front. We also know that when we're fighting for better living conditions and democracy at home we're demanding the release of Earl Browder. We believe that this freedom and our freedom are the same thing.

FIVE OFFICE GIRLS.

Suggests Soviet War Posters To Dramatize Fight on Fascism

Bronx, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I hope we soon can have an exhibition of Soviet war posters that would dramatically show Americans that the U.S.S.R. is really out to crush fascism. I should be proud to own a poster or two myself.

I think the Daily Worker is doing a good job in reporting the war news. Most of the other papers are distorting the news so.

W. K.

Says New Orleans Workers Anxious To Learn Communist Party Program

New Orleans, La.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In the city of New Orleans, not only is the manifesto of the National Committee being studied but we have begun to apply the direction pointed out to us, for new methods of work.

In New Orleans, we received 15,000 copies of the manifesto, and immediately, upon receipt of same, distributed 800 on the main street. It's quite some time since we have had distributions of literature on the main street.

On the following days we continued this open distribution at factory and shop gates, with very encouraging results. Not only do the workers take the manifestos, but they are very friendly and anxious to talk to the distributors.

We are enthused by these good results and are looking forward to regular distributions at these shop gates of the Daily Worker as well as other literature.

The experiences that we have had, as a result of broadening our work, further confirms how correct the Communist Party's position is, and shows very clearly that large sections of the workers are just waiting for us to come to them.

E. F.

A Reader Has Not Forgotten

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The week of July 18, celebrating the anniversary of the outbreak of the war in Spain, is almost completely gone by with the Daily Worker printing no more than the advertisements for the Fiesta Republicana held this past Sunday.

Would it be too much trouble to write at least one editorial and one feature article on Spain?

BURNED UP.

Congratulates Artist Whose Work Is Being Shown in Union Halls

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Below is a copy of a letter I have written to Joe Hirsch, the young artist whose work is being exhibited at the Meatcutters Union, Local 623, 1 Columbus Avenue, New York, N. Y.

In the July 18th Daily Worker I read of your first New York one-man exhibition at the Meatcutters' Union headquarters.

"Here was something I couldn't miss seeing, not only because I am proud to know you personally, but because this represents a milestone in the development of the American people's culture—the first trade union patronage of a worker-artist!"

"So enthusiastically was I that I took off yesterday afternoon to visit your work. There in the Meatcutters' hiring hall your spirited paintings strangely fit in. You have captured the determination, the courage, of workers the world over. The grim face of 'The Welder,' the strength of his body, tells who will win the struggle of the day. Over 'Springtime' looms the dreariness of tenements but the bright spot of children's play and nature's green grass catches the eye and fills one with hope."

"Congratulations and continued success to you. My husband joins me in sending best regards to you, your wife and parents."

R. B. B.

Buy an extra copy of today's
Daily Worker
 Bring it to a friend or shopmate
 Make that extra copy of the Daily Worker part of your regular reading habit

Where Mothers Don't Worry About the Kids

By Mike Quin

I don't have any children, but my sister has a little girl, and a lot of my friends have kids. None of them are millionaires. They all need nursery schools.

A nursery school is a place where you can leave a child under reliable care while you earn your living or go about during the day.

There's a great shortage of them. If you've got a lot of money, there are plenty of places, or at least some places. If you're poor, you're sunk.

When my grandmother first came to San Francisco years ago she was on her own with two children, my mother, who was a little girl, and a baby brother. Gram had to both support them and look after them. She rented a furnished room and got a job in the Levi Strauss overalls factory.

During the day she did the only thing she could. She'd lock them in the room and give my mother strict instructions as to what to do and not to do. Mother was too little to be capable of taking care of the baby, but it was the only possible arrangement.

To the strain of watching the needle dance on a sewing machine was added the mental anxiety of two children unattended in a furnished room. At the end of the day Gram would hurry home to see if they were all right.

The little fellow got a bad cold one day. In spite of strict cautioning, he crawled out a window onto a roof to play in the rain, caught the whooping cough and died.

It was the greatest tragedy in her life. She didn't even have money to bury him. A kind-hearted undertaker provided a nice funeral for nothing, but in later years Gram, bit by bit, paid him for it. She unwrapped the name plate from the coffin and saved it with a lock of his hair and a picture.

So I know something about the importance of nursery schools.

There's a solution.

It's not only something for working women but ordinary housewives as well. The average mother is a semi-prisoner in the home for many years. You can't take the child everywhere with you, and you can't leave it alone in the house. You're stuck.

I know young married couples who have been out of the house together more than twice in the past year. One or the other must stay and take care of the baby. This is foolishness. By this time we ought to have sense enough in America to demand civic nurseries—plenty of them.

They've got them in Russia. It was one of the first things they established to equalize freedom between men and women. The monied press in America described it as a plot to break up families and take the children away from their parents. Just exactly why the Soviets would want to destroy families or

seize children was never explained. Like most anti-Soviet propaganda, it was implied that Russia had fallen into the hands of a small group of maniacs intent upon doing evil and making people unhappy for no imaginable reason.

The other evening I sat and listened to a lot of people argue about the merits and demerits of women's auxiliaries associated with unions. It struck me that this nursery school business would make a first-class crusade for women's auxiliaries to get busy on.

There's no reason why women's auxiliaries should play second-fiddle to the problems of husbands in the unions. The women have got plenty of troubles of their own.

During a strike the women's auxiliary of a union becomes a main fighting unit. When the strike is over it usually lapses into a social group. If the women would start pounding on their own numerous problems and not think of themselves as merely a supporting unit for the men, the auxiliaries might become as important as the unions themselves.

Men Would Be Enthusiastic

And this nursery school business is something for which they would easily get the cooperation of the men because it bites them too—some of them. There are in San Francisco probably ten thousand men who would like to be able to take their wives out once in a while without having to worry about the kids.

I know one guy right now whose wife is in the hospital for a serious operation. He's trying to hold down his job and look after a little girl and a baby boy all at once. If he isn't completely nuts before the ordeal is through he'll be near enough. Mention nursery schools to him and you can sign him up for all the cooperation in the book.

In Russia nursery schools are an accepted fact like fire hydrants and sidewalks. They're necessary. Why make life a blooming ordeal when a bit of cooperation and common sense can solve problems?

Of course such a drive wouldn't have the full and immediate cooperation of all women or all men. Lots of them don't know what it's all about. A nursery school to them is a kind of ring-around-the-rosy. They think it's all right, but aren't interested in going to much trouble about it.

There are enough people who have been pinched by this thing, however, to form an enormous movement. Concentrate on them.

Health Advice

A Danger

In Diabetes

In a person over 35 years of age who has diabetes, there is always present the danger that gangrene of his lower limbs may develop. This is a condition in which the tissue dies and that part of the body, possibly a foot, must be cut off.

As a person gets older, his arteries have a tendency to become hard, and when those of the lower limbs are hard, they may not carry enough blood to supply the members. Diabetes may make this condition worse, and then the blood supply may be so poor that the tissue does not receive food and oxygen, so it dies.

Among the signs of such poor circulation are tiredness or pain in the legs after walking a short distance, improvement after resting, or pains in the arches. There may be coldness, numbness, burning or tingling in the feet or toes. A diabetic with these symptoms should tell his doctor about them.

Infections on the legs are especially dangerous in diabetics. When there is infection, the tissues swell up and this presses on the blood vessels, narrowing them still more, whereupon gangrene may result. Corn plasters contain a substance which loosens the top layers of the skin and they may take away so much skin that infection can get at the lower layers.

A frequent cause of infections is an attempt by a person to pare away a corn or callus from his foot. He cuts too deep and infection results. The same may be said about attempts at correcting ingrown toenails oneself with a pair of scissors. Athlete's foot brings about cracks in the skin through which infection may enter.

If the proper care is not taken, a diabetic may easily lose a leg or even his life. It behooves him therefore, to seek medical advice early for any changes in his legs. Prevention and treatment of conditions leading to gangrene are so simple that it is criminal not to take all measures.

Most important is to prevent infection. Avoid all cutting of one's own feet but have necessary work done by a good chiropodist or in the clinic. If one has been exposed to athlete's foot, paint the feet well

with iodine diluted half and half with alcohol, every day, if necessary. Never use corn plasters. Even slight infections that should occur should be seen immediately by the doctor.

A diabetic with hardening of the arteries should keep his feet and legs warm in cold weather with heavy woolen socks, and avoid above getting them wet. Cork foot bath. A good physician can often do much to improve the circulation.

News of the Filmland Capital

By Charles Glenn

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (By Mail).—Next month the film industry of the Soviet Union will be 22 years old. The decree nationalizing the Soviet cinema was signed by Lenin on August 27, 1919. The signing of the decree started a new industry rolling, an industry which started absolutely from scratch and has achieved more than an ordinary maturity in 22 years.

For the first couple years the Soviet Union stuck to patched newsreels and documentary films. Few artists were available to organize in story form and film the socialist realism demanded by the people who had made and who now owned this new socialist society.

The first Soviet feature film was made in 1921. It was "Endless Sorrows," a story of the Volga famine. Four years later this "infant" industry turned out one of the greatest of the all-time achievements in the realm of cinema art. This was "The Battle of Cruiser Potemkin," produced by Sergei Eisenstein, a real genius of film if one ever lived.

A True Art

The film was shown here last week in the theatre of the Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Sciences. It is well worth seeing again and again, and again for its thrilling dramatic value and its really powerful social impact as well as for its technical excellence.

It's hard to believe this film was made in any nation in 1925, much less in a nation still in the turmoil of the years following the revolution. It's almost impossible that such fare should come from a four-

Book Has Proved Powerful Weapon Against Hitler

This is the week when "The Soviet Power," by Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, appears in book stores and news stands from coast to coast, at the record-breaking price of 5 cents a copy.

This is, in other words, an epoch-making day in book publishing in America.

Books, you see, are commodities, subject to all the pressures of the profit-and-loss system of capitalism. Books are usually published for the purpose of making money for the publisher. Prices are fixed to suit profit schedules; the size of editions is fixed so that the risk of loss may be limited.

But International Publishers is producing one million copies of "The Soviet Power" at 5 cents. The original edition by another publisher of the Dean's book sold at \$2.50 a copy. Normal price reductions following publication brought it down to \$1. Later the famous paper-covered edition which International Publishers made possible at 35 cents appeared, and sold more than 300,000 copies. Now, International Publishers is off on the most daring venture in book publishing in many years, a gigantic distribution of a book written by an Englishman, and mostly about a land on the other side of the globe.

Nothing like this has been witnessed in American book circles since the publication of Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mrs. Stowe's novel paved the way for an understanding among the masses of northern workers of the conditions behind the wall of secrecy which sheltered the slavery of southern landowners. It was responsible, in part, for the awakening of the northern rank and file to the dangers inherent in the southern slave system.

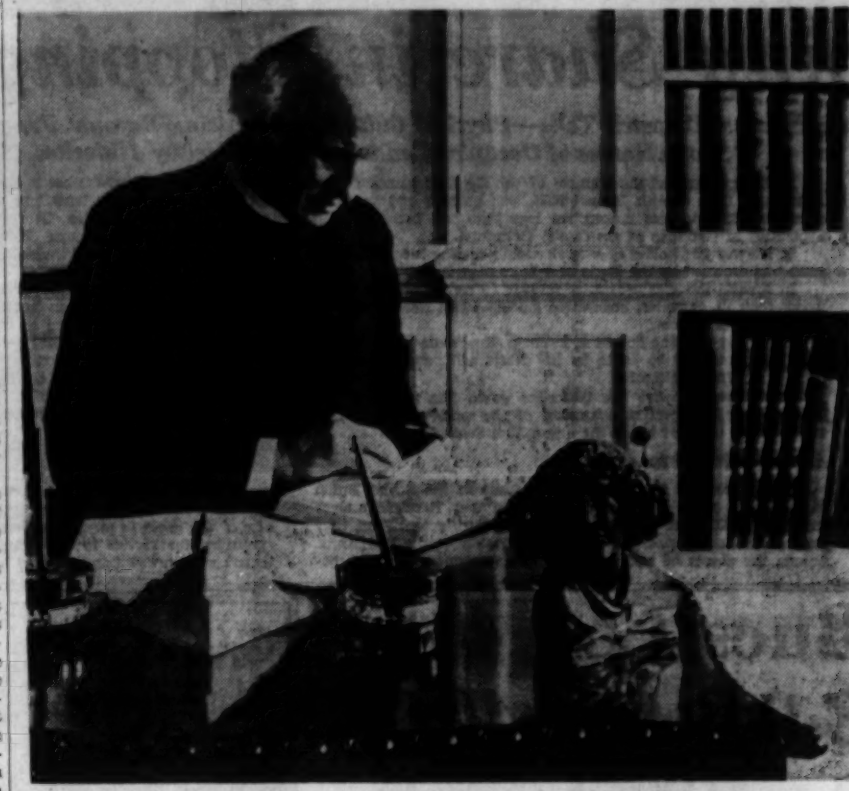
"The Soviet Power" has been responsible already for an awakening of the masses of Americans to the real facts about the great socialist land. Ever since the October Revolution, enemies of the American people have been disseminating lies about the Soviets. Now from the pen of an English churchman, a man who is not only sincere but obviously completely informed, comes the denial of all slanders and proof that the USSR is a highly democratic state, devoted solely to the advancement of culture, prosperity, and the building of a better life on earth.

Awakens Curiosity of Millions

This book has awakened the curiosity of millions of Americans who hitherto had been misled by their newspapers, by radio commentators and by all the other agencies of propaganda which have been used in the past to destroy the truth. And it is the existence of this potential market of many millions which has made it possible for International Publishers to issue this new 5-cent illustrated tabloid edition.

It has been a gigantic task, this creation of a vast new stock of "Soviet Powers." But it has been a labor not for profit, but of love. Here are a few facts about the new edition:

Seven carloads of paper were purchased for the printing. This purchase was made at a time when paper mills are busy to capacity and are even rejecting new business because of the pressure of emer-



HEWLETT JOHNSON, DEAN OF CANTERBURY

gency orders. To make the book readable, ordinary newspaper could not be used. A finer, heavier and more durable paper had to be procured. The paper had to be specially manufactured to order, and shipped from a considerable distance.

To add to the difficulty there were very few freight cars available for this type of shipping and with car priorities established weeks in advance of shipment, International had to make special transportation arrangements. Even now the material is arriving in blocks, one car delivered on Monday, another expected the following Thursday, another a few days later. But no obstacle was allowed to stand in the way of getting the required material, both as to quantity and quality.

Or, take another difficulty which confronted the publishers. The problem was to get the equivalent of about two-thirds of the text of the original edition into the new "twenty for a dollar" edition. In addition, it was necessary to find room for about two dozen photographs to illustrate the text. To produce a first-class job, clear and legible throughout, easy and pleasant to read, the services of one of the foremost typographers in the United States, had to be secured. Every detail, every chapter head and sub-head, every caption, had to be carefully planned and designed.

Such technical problems as sufficiently wide margins, ample letter-spacing, correct placing of the illustrations, all had to be carefully weighed and considered.

Trimming And Binding

The whole problem of how to get a full-length book printed for a nickel—and quickly so as to meet the mass demand—had to be met. While the decisive factor which made possible the low 5-cent price was the guaranteed circulation of a million copies, the services of one of the largest modern printing presses had to be enlisted, capable of print-

ing in color, trimming and binding a minimum of 150,000 copies a day, all in a single continuous process. Arrangements for this, too, were successfully negotiated.

This labor was not in vain. Everyone agrees that the finished book is a beautiful job, not merely in relation to its low price, but even had the price been much higher. It is printed in 32-page tabloid form, 10 1/2 x 15 1/2, three columns per page, with about twenty-eight illustrations, and with a two-color cover featuring a new, full-length portrait of the Very Reverend Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury.

Of special interest to Americans is the new 1,600-word introduction cabled over by the Dean shortly after Hitler's armies invaded the Soviet Union. This inspiring and significant message is bound to

evoke a deep response in all true anti-fascists who want to see Hitler defeated.

The "Million Edition" of "The Soviet Power" is really something that every friend of the Soviet Union will be proud to own and distribute. Its publication marks a revolutionary advance in the technique of mass publishing, and makes a living reality of the slogans "Reach the millions!" and "Theory to the masses!" It will literally bring to millions the truth about the Soviet Union, on whose borders the fate of civilization and mankind is being decided. It will release tremendous new forces in the national anti-fascist front to defeat Hitler and Hitlerism, in collaboration with the Soviet Union, Great Britain, the United States, China, and all liberty-loving peoples.

Excerpts From 'Prince Igor' Over WQXR at 7 P. M.

The Golden Horseshoe presents excerpts from Borodin's "Prince Igor" over WQXR at 7 P. M. . . . Beethoven-Ravel Series over WNYC Masterwork Hour at 9 A. M. and 7 P. M. . . . Enesco's Roumanian Rhapsody No. 1 over WNYC at Noon . . . Gay Nineties Revue over WABC at 8:30 P. M. . . . Margaret Speaks, soprano, concert orchestra.

- MORNING**
- 8:30-WQXR-Variety Program
 - 9:30-WQXR-Ten o'clock Show
 - 10:30-WQXR-Shopping News
 - 11:30-WQXR-News
 - 12:30-WQXR-Woman's Page of the Air
 - 1:30-WQXR-Around New York with WEAF-News
 - 2:30-WQXR-Woman of Tomorrow
 - 3:30-WQXR-Masterwork Hour, Beethoven-Ravel Series
 - 4:30-WQXR-Request Program
 - 5:30-WQXR-News
 - 6:30-WQXR-Rhythmic Melodies
 - 7:30-WQXR-Tune Club
 - 8:30-WQXR-Breakfast Club
 - 9:30-WQXR-Market Basket
 - 10:30-WQXR-Edwards MacArthur, the Gospel Hour
 - 11:30-WQXR-News
 - 12:30-WQXR-Chamber Music
 - 1:30-WQXR-Salt and Pepper
 - 2:30-WQXR-Denise, Tenor
 - 3:30-WQXR-Request Program
 - 4:30-WQXR-Musical Varieties
 - 5:30-WQXR-Woman's Hour
 - 6:30-WQXR-Middle Melodies
 - 7:30-WQXR-Trial Times
 - 8:30-WQXR-News
 - 9:30-WQXR-Mozart-Verdi Concert
 - 10:30-WQXR-Ft. Knickerbocker Suggests
 - 11:30-WQXR-Musical Memories
 - 12:30-WQXR-Music, Poetry and Philosophy
 - 1:30-WQXR-Alma Krieger's Brief Case
 - 2:30-WQXR-You and Your Health
- AFTERNOON**
- 12:30-WNYC-Midday Symphony, Enesco's Roumanian Rhapsody No. 1
 - 1:30-WNYC-Magic Carpet
 - 2:30-WNYC-Salt and Pepper
 - 3:30-WNYC-Norwegian Quartet
 - 4:30-WNYC-Lunchtime Concert
 - 5:30-WNYC-Bullfight Summer Music
 - 6:30-WNYC-Parm and Home Hour
 - 7:30-WNYC-Beauty Talk
 - 8:30-WNYC-Middle Melodies
 - 9:30-WNYC-Gordon Gifford, Baritone
 - 10:30-WNYC-Composers Hour, Strauss
 - 11:30-WNYC-Between the Book Ends with Ted Malone
 - 12:30-WNYC-News
 - 1:30-WNYC-Metropolitan Revue
 - 2:30-WNYC-Salt and Pepper
 - 3:30-WNYC-Melodies by Miller
 - 4:30-WNYC-News
 - 5:30-WNYC-Opera Excerpts
 - 6:30-WNYC-Dance Time
 - 7:30-WNYC-Spectacular Love Songs
 - 8:30-WNYC-News for Women
 - 9:30-WNYC-The Time Tunes
 - 10:30-WNYC-Golden Treasury of Song
 - 11:30-WNYC-Our Children—Givers or Takers?
 - 12:30-WNYC-News
 - 1:30-WNYC-Rainbow Valley Polka No. 88 in D
 - 2:30-WNYC-Dance Music
 - 3:30-WNYC-Columbia's Lecture Hall
 - 4:30-WNYC-Youthfulers Forum
 - 5:30-WNYC-Juilliard Summer Music Festival
 - 6:30-WNYC-WNYC Songs
 - 7:30-WNYC-Club Melodies
 - 8:30-WNYC-Emery Deutch Orchestra
 - 9:30-WNYC-Open House
 - 10:30-WNYC-Classics in Tempo
 - 11:30-WNYC-Columbia Concert Orchestra
 - 12:30-WNYC-News
 - 1:30-WNYC-Music to Swim By
 - 2:30-WNYC-Irene Wicker, Children's Stories
 - 3:30-WNYC-Field of Haydn Concert
 - 4:30-WNYC-News
 - 5:30-WNYC-Great Masters
 - 6:30-WNYC-Johnnie and the Children's Program
 - 7:30-WNYC-WMCA Hibbitts
 - 8:30-WNYC-Wings Over Jordan
 - 9:30-WNYC-News
 - 10:30-WNYC-Three Puns Trio
 - 11:30-WNYC-Marie Horner, Pianist
 - 12:30-WNYC-News
 - 1:30-WNYC-Music to Remember
 - 2:30-WNYC-Sports
 - 3:30-WNYC-Hollywood
 - 4:30-WNYC-Sports
 - 5:30-WNYC-Brad Reynolds, Tenor
 - 6:30-WNYC-Rumba Band
 - 7:30-WNYC-Draft Information

Music Notes

An all time high for attendance—more than 13,500 people—was set Tuesday evening at the Robin Hood Dell in Philadelphia, when Lily Pons, Metropolitan Opera star, and Andre Kostelanetz, her conductor-husband, launched their third annual summer barnstorming tour.

Hours before the concert began thousands were waiting for admission. When the gates were closed finally, 5,000 more jammed the streets around the Dell where they remained for the duration of the concert. Some hardy souls climbed trees and telegraph poles, perching on cross bars and branches from which they were able to see as well as hear Miss Pons and the orchestra.

According to the Dell management, those who were successful in obtaining admission. Allied every available seating space and stood five deep in the aisles. Many people sat on the steep banks on the side of the huge amphitheatre at such a precarious angle that they were excused from arising when the Star Spangled Banner was played. Attendees put up ropes, but a number of foresighted women had brought scissors with them and made short work of the barriers.

An Interview With Katherine Dunham

By Sue Barry

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 27.—In Chicago a score of years ago a rangy high school girl spent all of her spare hours dancing. The joy of rhythmic motion was more important to her than anything else in her life. Her future, she thought, was decided. She'd be a dancer.

It was a wise decision, as the intervening years have proven. Recently, when "Cabin in the Sky," the all-Negro revue, played in San Francisco, the chief attraction of the show was the dancing of Katherine Dunham. This was her first appearance in San Francisco, and critics and audiences alike raved about her performance.

That was one reason why an interview with Miss Dunham seemed in order. Over a luncheon table that the opportunity came to get acquainted with this young star who recently lectured at Yale, and whose lovely face is as familiar to savants as it is to concert and theatergoers.

For Katherine Dunham has been doing a lot more than perfecting her dancing technique since those high school days. For one thing, she's contributed more, in her particular field, to the knowledge of the dance than has any other American scholar or dancer. There's a wealth of background for Negro culture. Much has been done on the subject of music, less on the dance.

Miss Dunham's interest in the background of Negro dance forms developed when she was a student at the University of Chicago. It led her to a study of anthropology. She found out that while there was much to learn from books on this subject, she'd have to go farther afield if she really wanted to get the necessary knowledge. On a Julius Rosenwald Fellowship, she set off to the West Indies to prepare a thesis for her master's degree on "A Comparative Study of Primitive Dances."

Specialized in Native Forms

It was a large task she set herself, she found, when she reached the island of Haiti. So to do a thorough and complete job, she concentrated on Haitian native dances.

Since her return, concert audiences throughout the East have seen Miss Dunham and the troupe of dancers she has trained perform those strange and exciting Haitian dances. She has gained nationwide fame as the dancer who became an anthropologist in order to perfect her understanding of the dance.

Bitter Stories

It is hard to get Miss Dunham to talk about herself. She'd rather talk about the theater, or, if an anthropologist is around, about scientific matters. And she has a lot to say about her people, too.

She was particularly interested in hearing about the suit of several San Franciscans and the great singer Paul Robeson against owner Vaness for discrimination. She had a story to tell of a bitter experience of her own dancing group had in an Eastern city while "Cabin in the Sky" was on tour. They visited a movie to while away the time between shows. But, because they were Negro girls, they'd been refused admission.

Danced for Spain

Soon the conversation veered back to the subject of Miss Dunham. Though unlike most people of the theater, she didn't do the steering. Chicago has been the scene of most of her activity. She'd "just about danced her heels off for Spain," she said, during those years when all right-minded people were aiding in every way they could the cause of democracy in that Fascist-beleaguered land. She arranged the choreography for "Pins and Needles," the labor musical revue. Later she made a technical short in Hollywood of native Brazilian dances. Some of the South American white dignitaries there had caused a bit of a stir about a Negro dancer appearing in a film of their country, proving that in some ways it's the same old South, even below the Panama Canal. It had apparently slipped their minds, said Miss Dunham, that 80 per cent of their countrymen are dark-skinned.

News of the Of the Stage And Screen

The New York Disney Strikes Committee, organized at the call of the Screen Publicists Guild of New York, last Thursday threw a highly effective picket line around the Palace Theatre in Times Square, where Walt Disney's "The Reluctant Dragon" had its local premiere.

The picket line will continue, the Committee announced, until officials of the Screen Cartoonists Guild of California, which is striking against Disney, inform the N.Y.D.S.C. that the nationwide boycott of Disney films has been lifted.

Final decision to picket the Palace opening was made following last Wednesday night's special meeting of the S.P.G. During the course of the meeting, Franklin Waldheim, Disney attorney, brought a message to Guild officials to the effect that Federal arbitration was already under way and the S.C.G. leaders had called off the strike. Later last night, however, S.P.G. officials learned through a transcontinental telephone call that the Cartoonists Guild had not been advised of Disney's consent to governmental arbitration. It was also learned that the S.C.G. had extended its national boycott, and that Disney was said to be engaged in further company union maneuvers.

Margaret Webster, noted actress and director, makes her debut as an American summer theatre actress on the stage of the County Theatre tonight in the starring role of the mystery melodrama, "Ladies in Retirement," presented by Jean Muir and Sanford Meisner. Supporting Miss Webster in the cast were Mildred Natwick, Joanna Roos, Ruth Nelson, Alfred Ryder and Katherine Allen.

Three additions were made today to the cast of Columbia's "Three Girls About Town," which is being directed by Leigh Jason. The newly signed players are Walter Goddard, Ben Taggart and Chester Clute.

Joan Blondell, Janet Blair, Rinne Barnes and John Howard are the principals, with Robert Benchley, Una O'Connor, Dorothy Vaughn, Almeta Sessions and Eric Blore among the tonight feature players. Sam Bischoff is producing.

The New Theatre League announces that it has in preparation a new catalogue of plays, songs, skits, and sketches. This collection which is especially designed for use by trade union, college, and progressive groups will contain anti-Nazi sketches along with material on other key questions of the day, such as the high cost of living, the fight for civil liberties and the trade union battles to maintain and raise wage levels. There will also be plays on the fight for equal rights for the Negro people.

Dramatic groups are asked to watch for the publication date which will be announced as soon as possible. Ames and Arno, dance artists, featured on the Phil Harris show beginning Friday, at the New York Strand, will return to the Coast at the termination of their engagement at the Strand to complete a series of shorts they are making for Columbia Pictures.

They interrupted their movie work so that they could make their stage appearance with Phil Harris and His Orchestra.

Floyd Odlum of the Atlas Corporation holding company who has been buying into the movie industry with great gusto, thereby grabbing most of R-K-O stock, is to be alien property custodian, according to the Hollywood Reporter.

Stadium Soloist



Lily Pons will appear in a concert at Lewisohn Stadium Monday evening, July 28, with her husband, Andre Kostelanetz, who will conduct the Philharmonic-Symphony orchestra.

MOTION PICTURES

HAVE THE NAZIS STUCK THEIR HEAD INTO A BEAR TRAP? SOVIET FRONTIERS ON THE DANUBE IS THE SOVIET ARMY DESTINED TO OUTBLITZ HITLER? AND ANNABELLA IN HOTEL DU NORD? "ONE OF THE BEST FRENCH FILMS"—N.Y. TIMES

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Red Army in Action! "SOVIET FRONTIERS" with English Commentary

THE STAGE

"A Masterpiece."—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times

ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN

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YANKS SPLIT WITH CHISOX; DODGERS DROP 2

Soviet Athletes, Set for Defense by Country's Magnificent Sports Life, Doing Share in Stopping and Smashing Nazis

Champs All in Front Line, Moscow Dispatch Tells—Physical Culturists Practicing Bayonet Fencing, Hand to Hand Fighting That Nazis Fear—Sports Heroes of Occupied Countries Were Killed by Hitlerites, Story Reveals.

(By Wireline to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, July 26.—Sportsmen of the Soviet Union, equipped physically for hard, flexible and daring warfare by the most extensive sports life in the history of the world, are doing their share in the big job of stopping and smashing the Nazi invaders.

In an article entitled, "Soviet Sportsmen in Patriotic War," Nikolai Ozealin, professor of light athletics in Moscow Institute and European record holder in pole vaulting, who won his event in meets in France, Finland, Belgium and Czechoslovakia, writes of the tremendous superiority of Soviet soldiers and guerrillas over the Nazis in hand to hand fighting, particularly in the use of the bayonet.

When the war started, Ozealin writes, the country's leading sportsmen immediately and eagerly placed themselves at the disposal of the government to be used to the best possible advantage. They know, he says, that they are defending the people's liberty, right to sports, rest, and happiness from a barbaric regime that has crushed all people's sports and sportsmen in every occupied country as well as in Germany itself.

In Poland, one of the winners of the Olympic games at Los Angeles of 1922, Janusz Kuschniowski, was brutally put to death after the Gestapo had broken the legs that had been so often applauded in stadiums of pre-fascist Germany.

In Norway the holder of several world's skating records, Staks-runn was drowned by the Nazis in a Lake near Oslo.

In Austria the greatest center forward in continental European soccer football, Sindelar, committed suicide while Nazi brutalities were raging in Vienna.

These are only the known sportsmen. How many more sportsmen have been put to death by the Nazis will never be known, Ozealin continues. He asks,

"Just imagine what the Hitlerites would like to do to Joe Louis, Negro heavyweight champion of the world who dared to knock out in the first round the aryan Max Schmeling."

Boxing Champs in Action

Already reports from the fighting front in the Soviet Union tell of the country's two finest boxing champions, Nikolai Kopylov and Victor Milhalov (who beat all non-Soviet competition they met) coolly and fearlessly fighting in the ranks of the Red Army. Among the scores of well known Soviet sportsmen who are dis-

tinguishing themselves either in the Army, in the people's volunteer force or extermination battalions taking care of parachute troops, are the famous sprinter Georgi Rnemeny, wrestling champ Grigori Fylov, ski jumper Viktor Andreyev, discus throwing champ Alexander Kanaki and others.

In the Institute of Physical Culture many working girls are now taking courses in medical training and during their vacations have volunteered to work in hospitals. Students of the third and fourth year have all trained to be red cross nurses and are ready whenever necessary to set out for the front. Many of them are excellent motorcycleists and snipers. This is true in many other institutes now as all efforts are turned into the common work of smashing the invader. Large numbers of sportsmen are studying to be nurses and are participating in self-defense detachments.

Sports Life Continues

Despite the war, Ozealin continues in his article, sports life in many parts of the country continues apace. In Eastern cities, physical culturists (the Soviet Union has gone far ahead of the rest of the world in physical culture for all) are regularly training, preparing for service in the army. Thousands of sportsmen are learning the art of hand to hand fighting. In Volodga, Sverdlovsk,

Cheliabinsk and dozens of other cities there are shooting, fencing, racing, swimming and other contests in progress. Every Sunday sports contests are held in Moscow. Recently one of the crack football players, Ilya Gashuyev, during twelve hours leave at Moscow before his train left for the front, took part in a game.

Bayonet Fencing Very Popular!

In the thousands of lower sports organizations, fencing with bayonets enjoys particular popularity. It has been proven already at the front that the German fascists fear the Soviet bayonets and future Red Army men spend long hours at training to master this art. The enemy, says Ozealin, will get plenty more of a taste of the Soviet bayonet thrusts.

Calmly, fully confident of the justice of their cause and of ultimate victory, he concludes, the Soviet sportsmen and sports societies are re-organizing their life and work around the slogan, "EVERYTHING FOR THE FRONT. EVERYTHING FOR VICTORY!"

"We know the Soviet people shall never be slaves. Every kilometer into our country costs the enemy thousands of corpses. Every kilometer brings him near to his grave."

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1941

SORRY

"On the Scoreboard," column by sports editor Lester Rodney, will be resumed tomorrow. Pressure of technical difficulties in compiling Sunday's baseball results for Monday Edition made it rocky going.



Fighting Nazis Athletes Now

This photo, one of the last sports pictures to arrive from the Soviet Union before the Nazi invasion, shows three Soviet swim champions, Boichenko, Kotchetkova and Meshkov. The occasion was a five city meet between Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Kharkov and Minsk, won by the capital. Boichenko has broken three world's records. The above trio is doing its part now in stopping and smashing the Nazi war machine.

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The Momentous Issue!
Round-Table Discussion
"THE WORLD vs. HITLER"
SPEAKERS:
PIERRE COT Former Minister of Aviation of France
LEONARD ENGEL Military News Analyst
KAREL HUDEC Acting Consul-General of Czechoslovakia
Rep. JOHN M. COFFEE Congressman from Washington State
JOSEPH STAROBIN Foreign Editor NEW MASSES
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Bucs Cop 4-3, 8-0 Before 40,000 At Pittsburgh

Beat Dodgers with 2 Run Ground Rule Double in 9th of Opener—Casey Chased in 2nd—DiMaggio Homers

"Boys," Leo Durocher might have told his athletes yesterday, "this is my birthday, go on out there and show this crowd of 40,000 just what you can do."

BIG LEAGUE ROUNDUP:

Relief pitcher Joe Heving did what even Bob Feller couldn't accomplish in his last start. He pitched the Indians to a 4-0 victory in the first game of a double-header with Boston yesterday thereby snapping the Clevelanders' losing streak at five.

Sid Hudson halted St. Louis in the opener yesterday giving Washington a 4 to 3 victory. Hudson, last year's rookie sensation is having a tough time with the last place Senators.

Lester McCrabb of the A's worked a whitewash job on the dodgie Tigers 7-0. It was Lester's ninth win as against seven losses while his opponent, Showboat Newson, last year's successor to wordy Dizzy Dean, dropped his fourteenth game. He has won but eight.

A total of eight pitchers were used in first game of the Boston-St. Louis National League thriller which saw the Braves come out on top 12 to 10. Frank Demaree, recently traded from the Giants to the Braves accounted for one of the all important runs by lashing a homer in the seventh. Hyla Terry... Helping our distressed Dodgers again, huh...

The Cubs got something after all in that Hermanus singled off Charley Gilbert, ex Dodger farm hand, has been smacking the ball since braking into the line-up—his three hits were decisive in beating the Giants yesterday—

Howard Jones, USC Grid Coach, Dies

LOS ANGELES, July 27 (UP)—Howard Harding Jones, football coach at the university of Southern California and one of the nation's foremost figures in the game, died at his home today.

Jones was 55. Dr. John P. Graham said death resulted from a heart attack. Jones coached college football for 33 years, starting at Syracuse university in 1908. Later he coached at Yale, Ohio state and Iowa before coming to Southern California. He led four Southern California teams into the Rose Bowl, winning all of the games.

Cornell Stars Join Matusczak on All Stars

Four more Cornell players have accepted invitations to join the captain and quarterback, Walter Matusczak, on the 1941 Eastern All-Star football squad which will play the New York Giants in the Polo Grounds the night of Wednesday, Sept. 3, in the sixth annual game for the benefit of the Tribune Fresh Air Fund. It was announced yesterday by Jim Crowley, of Fordham, coach of the All-Stars that Kirk Hershey, left end; Nick Drahoz, right tackle; Howie Dunbar, left guard, and Mort Landsberg, fullback, will report for training

Grove Gets Mates' Hurrah On 300th



Jimmy Foxx congratulates the veteran Red Sox ace on the 300th victory of his career.

ALONG FISTIC ROW

Zivic Defends Title in Jersey Tonight—Soose in Town for Wednesday Night Fray With Abrams

By Al Stillman

The Fritz Zivic-Freddie Cochran welterweight title scrap at Rupert Stadium, Newark, tonight is the first "genuine" titular fight to be held in the state of New Jersey.

To old-timers who remember the days of the Dempsey-Carpentier bout and assorted championship matches in Boyle's Thirty Acres, this pronouncement by New Jersey Boxing Commissioner Abe J. Greene comes as a surprise.

Greene points out that former fights including a champion of a division were no-decision affairs. The challenger had to knock his opponent out to claim the title. Later, when decisions were rendered, the limit was ten rounds and not recognized under New York and allied states as championship frays. Zivic and Cochran are scheduled fifteen rounds, the required distance.

The last "big time" fight in New Jersey was staged in Roosevelt Stadium, Jersey City, between Max Baer, former heavy champion, and Tony (Beer-barrel) Galento in which the comic Californian slapped the roly-poly, beer-drinking, former heavyweight challenger silly in seven rounds. The New Jersey saloon keeper couldn't answer the bell for the eighth stanza after staging one of the dirtiest fights in local ring history.

The defeat eased Galento completely out of the heavyweight picture and our last reports about him were from Texas where he reneged as an opponent for Kingfish Levinsky, ancient ring warrior, as a preliminary to the State Heavyweight championship main bout. He withdrew after the scheduled scrap was publicized as "the battle of the bums." "It would hold my professional standing as a business man," Galento remarked when he withdrew.

Lou Nova, next opponent of Joe Louis for the heavy crown, absorbed terrific punishment from Galento in a Pennsylvania scrap a few years ago which laid him up for many months in a hospital and which

Win Opener 9-5, Then Sox End New Streak at Nine

Bonham Routed in 7-3 Nightcap Before 52,000 After Ruffing Breezes to 12th in Opener—DiMaggio Homers, Runs New Streak to 11

The newest Yankee winning streak came to an end at the Yankee Stadium yesterday afternoon when the Chicago White Sox won the second game of the doubleheader before 52,304 fans. The score was 7-3 and it followed on the heels of a Yankee 9-5 win in the opener which ran the streak to 9 games, 11 of 12, 29 of 32 and 39 of 45, an incredible pace. The Yanks took three out of four from the Sox.

MAJOR LEAGUE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE
(First game)
Chicago 010 000 031-5 8 1
NEW YORK 111 101 40x-9 15 0
Lyons, Dietrich (8) and Tresh; Ruffing and Dickey.
(Second Game)
Chicago 014 010 100-7 35 0
New York 012 000 000-3 10 0
Lee and Turner; Bonham, Peek (3), Murphy (9) and Rosar.

(First game)
St. Louis 000 000 003-3 5 2
Washington 000 003 10x-4 7 0
Muncie, Newlin (8) and Swift, Ferrell (8); Hudson, Zuber (9) and Early.
(Second Game)
St. Louis 000 000 210-3 7 0
Washington 300 020 00x-5 11 1
Galehouse, Trotter (5) and Ferrell; Leonard and Early.

(First game)
Detroit 100 000 000-1 7 2
Philadelphia 200 321 00x-7 8 0
Bridges, Rowe (5) and Tebbets, Sullivan (6); Knott and Haynes.
(Second game)
Detroit 000 000 000-0 7 0
Philadelphia 200 004 01x-7 8 0
Newsom, Thomas (7), Glebel (8) and Sullivan; McCrabb and Hayes.

Cleveland 000 021 001-4 8 1
Boston 000 000 000-0 8 1
Heving and Hensley; Hughson, Ryba (9) and Pytlak.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
(First game)
BROOKLYN 11 000 010-3 11 0
Pittsburgh 000 020 002-4 11 2
Fitzsimmons, C. Davis (8) and Franks, Owen (1), Giuliani (8); Butcher, Klingler (9) and V. Davis, Lopes (9).

(Second Game—8 Innings)
Brooklyn 000 000 000-0 5 0
Pittsburgh 000 050 000-8 11 0
Casey, Higbe (5), Brown (5), Wicker (8) and Owen; Sewell and Lopes.

(First Game)
Boston 400 120 104-12 14 3
St. Louis 221 010 103-10 14 2
Erickson, Josedel (4), Earley (9) and Mack, Berres (9); Warneke, Shoun (1), Lanier (6); M. Cooper (9), Nahm (9) and W. Cooper.

New York 000 101 000-2 7 1
Chicago 014 001 103x-9 12 1
Milton, McGee (3), Brown (7) and Danning; Olsen, Mooty (9) and McCullough.

Philadelphia 000 000 000-0 5 0
Cincinnati 000 200 00x-2 4 0
Beck, Johnson (5), Blanton (8) and Warren; Derringer and Lombard.
Cincinnati 000 000 100-1 4 2
Philadelphia 100 301 102-8 12 1
Podgajny and Livingston; Walters, Thompson (7), Moore (9) and West.

GAMES TODAY
NO GAMES SCHEDULED IN EITHER LEAGUE TODAY.

"It has the angles other papers miss." That is what a widely-known professional athlete said recently about the Daily Worker sports page. You'll say the same thing—whether you're a major league outfielder or just a fan.